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The Bombay Chronicle

The Leading Motor House of Asia: BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

VOL. II NO. 30 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4. 1914. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES.

FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.

BOMBAY to MARSEILLES in ..... 13 days.
BOMBAY to LONDON via MARSEILLES by rail in ..... 14 ,,
BOMBAY to PLYMOUTH by sea in... 19 ,,
BOMBAY to LONDON by sea in ... 20 ,,
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing	Steamers.	Tons	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
19 7th Feb.	Mantua ..	11000	.....	
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
21st. ,,	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
28th ,, 7th March.	Malola ..	12500	.....	..
	Persia ..	8000	.....	
14th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora ...	10500
21st ,,	Macedonia ..	10500	.....	
28th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia....	10000
*1st April.	Himalaya ..	7000	.....	..
4th ,,	Arabia ..	8000	.....	
11th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Medina	12500
18th ,,	Mantua ..	11000	.....	
25th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia ...	10000
*29th ,,	Arcadia ..	7000	.....	..
2nd May	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	
9th ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa	11000
16th ,,	Persia ..	8000	.....	
23rd ,,	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan	10000
30th ,,	Mia ..	10500	.....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.
Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.
Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 12-30 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.
Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMERS.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 2 p.m. on Wednesday, 1st April 1914.
The S. S. "ARCADIA" 7,000 tons will leave Bombay at 4 p.m. on Wednesday, the 29th April, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES as follows.

	SINGLE	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES ...	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8.
,, LONDON ..... ,,	627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamer leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
For accommodation and further information apply to.

A. H. FROOM, Superintendent.
186 P. & O. S. N. Co. Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan *via* Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

	Commander.	Tons	Arrival	Departure
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen.	6163	10th. Feb.	6th Feb.
Penang Maru	S. Murasumi	5506	19	22nd. ,,
Inaba Maru	S. Tominaga.	6189	26th.	2nd. Mar.
Tetori Maru	J. E. Moses.	5016	11th. Mar.	10th. ,,
Bombay Maru	Y. Tozawa	4 25		23rd. ,,
Colombo Maru	N. Kawashima.	4 09	18th. ,,	30th. ,,

For Freight apply to—
T. IBUKIYAMA, Manager, York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE
DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING COMPANY.

Cleaning, dyeing, and general laundry work have now become a science, and there are few firms in Bombay who realise this. We claim that we, at least, have kept pace with the times and with the assistance of our new electrical and steam cleaning plants, collar and shirt finishing machinery, electric and gas, irons, and finishing cones, we are enabled to satisfy the most fastidious taste. Try us and be convinced. Price lists o application.

SHOW ROOM
2-14, HAMAM STREET,
FORT, BOMBAY.

Dull headache, brain in a muddle, easily irritated? Take Stearns' Headache Cure; one wafer brings a smile. Easy to carry, easy to take.

SHIPPING.

ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE).
AUTUMN SAILINGS 1914.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Liverpool about.	Leave Miles or Naples about.	Due Bombay about.
				1914
*City of Poona	7467	2nd July	10th July.	24th July
*City of Calcutta	7630	1st Aug.	9th Aug.	23rd Aug
*City of York	7811	14th Aug.	22nd Aug.	5th Sep.
City of Manchester	5551	22nd Aug.	.....	14th. Sep
†City of Marseilles	8800	19th Sep.	26th Sep.	11th. Oct. 5
*City of Glasgow	6529	28th Sep	6th Oct.	21st Oct.
†City of Paris	9232	10th Oct	17th Oct.	31st Oct.
*City of Poona	7467	22nd Oct	30th Oct.	18th Nov.
City of Sparta	5415	30th Oct.	.....	21st Nov.
†City of Calcutta	7630	7th Nov	14th Nov	29th Nov.
*Trafford Hall	5321	17th Nov.	25th Nov	11th Dec.
City of Manchester	5551	5th Dec	.....	28th Dec.
†City of Marseilles.	8800	17th Dec.	24th Dec.	5th Jan.*

* Calling at Naples.
Calling at Marseilles.
‡ Calling Karachi direct.

FARES.	1st Class Single.	1st Class. Return.	2nd Class Single.	2nd Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Marseilles ..	578	891	429	
London via Marseilles ..	653	1091	489	8
Liverpool ..	605	957	462	7
London via Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	....	999	....	737

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.
A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.
The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.
Through booking in connection with Nord-deutscher Lloyd and Cunard Lines.
Most of the above steamers are fitted with "WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY."
For passages and full particulars apply to:—Bombay,—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons, Agency.

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

BANKING.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL..... ,,	30,000,000
RESERVE FUND..... ,,	18,550,000

Head Office : YOKOHAMA.

Branches and Agencies at

Antung Hsien	Liaoyang	Osaka
Changchun	Calcutta	Pekin
Dairen (Dalney)	London	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Hankow	Lyons	San Francisco
Harbin	Mengtien	Shanghai
Hongkong	(Mukden)	Tientsin
Honolulu	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Kobe	Newchwang	Tientsin
	New York	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal. U.S.A.		Tsingtau.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI, Manager.
Post Box No. 207.
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

THE EMPIRE BANK, LIMITED.

17-19, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. p. a. on minimum daily balances of Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a.
SAVINGS BANK deposits at 4 per cent. p. a.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved security.
SECURITIES AND STOCKS Received for safe custody and dividends and interest thereon collected. Also bought and sold for constituents at market rates.
All kinds of Banking business transacted. Further particulars on application.

HEREDIA & Co., Agents.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

SAVINGS BANK.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors. Interest is allowed at the rate of three per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE, Secretary and Treasurer.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

INTEND to DESPATCH ST MEPS as follows:—

FOR KARACHI.

WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route.
DUMRA, 1695. Th. 5th February 9 a.m. ‡C.M.
LHASA, 2184, Fri. 6th Feb. *6 a.m. Direct.
Linga, 2185, Mon. 9th Feb. 11 a.m. †P. D. & C. M.
‡Cutch Mandvie.
*Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
†Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSRAH.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "DUMRA" 1695 tons, on Thursday, the 5th February, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly.)

S. S. "BARJORA," 3164 tons, on Thursday, the 5th February, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Karachi, Gwadur Muscat, Jask Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer	Tonnage.	Sailing on.
†PENTAKOTA ...	3118	Thursday, 5th Feb.
*PALAMCOTTA ...	3413	,, 19th ,,
†PURNEA	3306	,, 5th Mar.
*PUNDUA	3305	,, 19th Mar.

†Calls at Lamoo, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Daresalam, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA.
(Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onwards connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Strait, Settlement Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.
Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with,
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.
Nicol Road near Ballard Pier, Bombay.
4th February, 1914.

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BANKING.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Subscribed Capital	£2,000,000
Paid-up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,040,000

Head Office.
26, Bishopsgate, London, E.C.
Branches.

Calcutta	Chittagong	Zanzibar
Bombay	Rangoon	Mombasa
Madras	Mandalay	Nairobi
Karachi	Colombo	Nakuru
Lahore	Kandy	Kisuma
Amritsar	Newera-Eliya	Jinja
Delhi	Aden (Camp)	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Steamer Point)	Entebbe
Tuticorin		
Cochin		

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Fixed Deposits for One Year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE.

Payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS.

Are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the Principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.
The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.
Loans and Cash Credits granted on approved securities.

RALPH KIDD, Acting Manager.

Post Box 181.

SHIPPING.

ANCHOR LINE.

The following sailings have now been arranged:—

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Captain.	Leave Bombay
ELYSIA	6368	J. A. Coverley	25th Feb. 1914
MASSILIA ...	5091	J. Thomson	13th Mar. ,,
OLYMPIA ...	5124	J. Kinnaird	25th ,, ,,
CIRCASSIA...	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	7th Apl. ,,
SCINDIA	5106	Wm. Kelso	21st ,, ,,
CASTALIA ...	6388	G. Mitchell	1st May ,,
ELYSIA	6368	J. A. Coverley	23rd ,, ,,

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH MARCONI WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

All the four berth cabins have now been given up and in future only three persons will be berthed in the cabins that originally held four.

FARES.

	Single Rs.	Return. Rs.
Bombay to Suez	413	627
Bombay to Port Said	446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	573	924
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	655	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	605	957
Bombay to New York	841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fares from Suez	446	

All return tickets are available for 2 years.
Concessions granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea-Planters, etc.
Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
The advertised rates to Europe include free passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer between Karachi and Bombay.
Through tickets to America per Anchor Cunard Joint Passenger Service.
For any further information regarding passage, apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT, VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:—ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL PAID UP	Rs. 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	Rs. 5,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum from December 1st to May 31st and at 2 per cent. per annum for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS

Transacted, rules for which can be obtained on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW, Manager.

Oriental Buildings, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, APOLLO STREET.
Branches:—
Mumbadevi (Bombay) and Ahmedabad.
Authorised and Subscribed Capital, Rs. 1,00,00,000.
Interest on fixed deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. p. a. Savings Bank 4 per cent. Current accounts on daily balances 3 per cent. at Bombay.
Rates for short deposits and information regarding terms of any other Banking business to be ascertained on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI, Managing Director.

THE BURMAH OIL CO., LD.

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B. O. C. PETROL.
B. O. C. MOTOR OILS.
AND GREASES.
B. O. C. CANDLES.

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TAJ BUILDINGS.
Wallace Street, BOMBAY.
TELEPHONE NO. 102.

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Transcend any of the old fashioned glasses almost as far as the great Yerkes telescope excel the monster glass that Lord Rasse built when he pioneered the field in giant lenses. The primary object of any binocular combination is to obtain a clear image of objects, and a magnification sufficient to enable details to be observed without effort. These necessary conditions are fulfilled in an eminent degree by the Binoculars mentioned in the following list:—

FIELD AND RACE GLASSES.

The "Derby" quite a light and portable prism glass	Rs. 70
The "Marcks Special"	,, 90
The "Lynkop"	,, 105
The "Ultralux"	,, 120
The "Sollux"	,, 138
,, 10 diameter	,, 155
The "Terlux"	,, 140

To those who prefer to cling to the simple old fashioned Glass, we offer a splendid Binocular for Rs. 45.

Above prices are subject to 10% for cash.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY & POONA.

ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE Co.

LIMITED.

FIRE

CAPITAL Rs. 50,00,000.

Subscribed. Rs. 25,00,000 Paid up Capital, Rs. 5,00,000. Claims paid about Rs. 2,00,000 both Fire and Life.

Funds Invested in Government Securities.
Necessary security has been deposited with the Government of India under the New Insurance Act.

INFLUENTIAL AND EXPERIENCED AGENTS REQUIRED.
Messrs. M. M. SHIRAZEE & SONS, SECRETARIES.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: 4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
Branches at: Bombay, Calcutta and Baghdad.

Subscribed Capital	£1,000,000
Paid up Capital	£400,000
Reserve Fund	£15,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders.....	£600,000

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The Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh, K. T.
Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sessoon and Co.)
Emile Francqui, Esq., (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique.)
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G. Bromley-Martin, Esq., (of Martins Bank, Ltd.).

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Sir Jacob E. Sassoon, Bart.
E. J. Moses, Esq.
Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit., Bart.

BOMBAY OFFICE.
Corner of Churchgate Street and Hornby Road.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS FIXED FOR ONE OR TWO YEARS AT THE RATE OF 4½ per cent. PER ANNUM.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST ALLOWED on SAVINGS DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS at 3½ per cent. per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
PURCHASES AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.
SECURITIES received for Sale Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

W. M. ANDERSON, Manager.
264—6

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THE INDIAN SUCCESSION ACT

FOR

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BY

PESTONJI L. PARUCK, B. A., LL.M., ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, BOMBAY

Containing all the recent cases decided between 1900–1913 by the High Courts in India and by the Privy Council on the subject. All subjects lucidly explained.

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TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS under the above heading are charged.

	Rs.	a.
Per line	0	4
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CONTRACT RATES for three, six and twelve months can be had on application to THE MANAGER.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE, Economics, Law and Banking. The Premier College in India: partronised by Princes, and recognised by other High Authorities. Best Examination results. 80, Esplanade Road. 332

MASSAGE, on approved Medical lines, English system, by expert European lady practitioner. Apply Box No. 269, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1458

YOUR PIANO—Does it need tuning or repairing? We place the services of thoroughly competent workman at your disposal. Our charges are moderate and whatever we do for your instrument is a guarantee it will be done as well as it is possible. MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona, Agents for the World-known Bluthner Pianos. 01011

WANTED.

A WORKING FOREMAN CARPENTER WANTED, Goanese or Indian. (English speaking). Write giving references and pay required to the

MANAGER,
S. A. Loom Factory Ludhiana, Punjab. 01052

A VACANCY for an experienced EUROPEAN HEAD MISTRESS, occurs on March 1st, 1914, at Abu Road Railway School with a starting salary of Rs. 90.

Applicants should submit copies of testimonials together with qualifications and age to

THE HONORARY SECRETARY,
Abu Road Railway School,
01010 Rajputana.

EXPERIENCED European Nurse wanted in March for three children, ages 5, 3, and 6 months. Hills in Summer, England in the Autumn. Wages Rs. 45 P. M. Highest reference required.—MRS. HUTTON, Meerut. 01041

IMMEDIATELY WANTED a pure EUROPEAN NURSERY GOVERNESS for Children, for Ahmedabad. Must be competent to teach Music and English and take entire charge of 3 children. Age not more than 30 years. Pay good, board and lodging. Apply at once with testimonials and references and also personally meet Mrs. RUSTOM, care of the Honourable Sirdar Rustom J. Vakil, Great Western Hotel, Bombay, on Sunday, the 8th instant, between 10 and 11 a.m. and 3 and 5 p.m. 01047

LADY DOCTOR WANTED immediately for the Walter Zenana Hospital, Udaipur, a Lady Doctor. May be a European or Indian. Must have British qualification registerable in England. Salary Rs. 300 per mensem, inclusive of horse and carriage allowance. Free house (unfurnished). No other allowance.—For further particulars apply with copies of testimonials to A.406 Pioneer Press, Allahabad. 01089

WANTED—For the Cathedral Orphanage Boys' School, Lahore, an Assistant Master, salary Rs. 140-5-180, furnished quarters. Excellent Provident Fund rules. —Apply HEAD MASTER. 01034

WANTED Fitters and Clerks knowing Marathi and English. Matriculates preferred.

Apply A. R. FAREED,
Corner of Phulgally,
1448 Bhindi Bazaar.

WANTED SPORTSMEN to note that the Annual ATHLETIC TOURNAMENTS begin from 11th MARCH, 1914. ENTRIES CLOSE 21st FEBRUARY. Particulars from the SECRETARY, DECCAN GYMKHANA, POONA CITY. 1435

WANTED.—For the Officers Mess, 2nd Q. V. O. Sappers and Miners, at Bangalore, an absolutely first class Head Butler with previous experience, also a second Waiter. Apply, with copies of testimonials which will not be returned, to the Mess Secretary. 01036

WANTED, AT ONCE six first class TYPERS, trained to use the Government of India hand typing Machines for the Hyderabad Municipality Survey.

Salary H. S. Rs. 45 to H. S. Rs. 60 (B. G. Rs. 38 to B. G. Rs. 52) for approved certificated men. For the very best men permanent employment might be found.

L. MUNN,
01053 Superintendent.

WANTED AMBITIOUS MEN

Desirous of qualifying themselves for good positions to read this carefully, as vacancies are constantly occurring for men in all professions.

We can prepare you in your own home, privately, in your spare time, at a reasonable cost, to obtain a well-paid position improve your present, position, or increase your salary. Your need not leave your present employment. Over 120 Courses taught in the following professions and trades:—

Accountancy	Engineering in all branches
Advertising	Dairy Farming
Agricultural	Mining
Analytical Chemistry	Poultry Farming
Applied Art	Salesmanship
Business Training.	

Mention profession in which you are interested and write for free prospectus to:—

THE REGISTRAR
International Correspondence Schools
Dept. A/E2.
11, Hummum Street,, Fort, BOMBAY.

WANTED

WANTED a smart Short-hand TYPIST. Must be fast, accurate and able to read all sorts of manuscripts. No others need apply to Box No 513, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 01055

WANTED a B. Sc., or a CHEMIST to teach Elementary, Chemistry to an Amateur. State least salary and qualification to Box No. 262, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1441

WANTED at once by European Firm willing and energetic youths to work as SALESMEN and COLLECTORS on salary and commission. Cash security required. Apply Box No. 271, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1460

WANTED by European lady a furnished room with separate entrance with or without board in the vicinity of Apollo Bunder or Cooperage. Apply to Box No. 270, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1459

WANTED—MANAGER for State Press, must be experienced and thoroughly acquainted with Press work. Candidates must state the salary required.—Apply with copies of testimonials which will not be returned to

THE JUDICIAL MEMBER,
01053 Dhar State, Dhar, C. I.

WANTED a trained COMPUTER. None but men capable of taking out detailed quantities accurately from working drawings need apply.

Apply with copies of certificates stating salary required to

Messrs. JESSOP and Co., Ltd.,
01030 93, Clive Street, Calcutta.

WANTED Immediately one qualified and trained Female Sub-Assistant Surgeon. Salary Rs. 60 monthly, lodging free. Apply with copies of testimonials to—

L. BEHARI LAL,
Proprietor,
Lady Hardinge Female Hospital,
01056 Ambala City.

WANTED for the P. F. F. Mess, Kohat, a "Goanese" HEAD BUTLER, wages according to qualifications. Send copies of testimonials, which will not be returned. Two other "Goanese" employed in the Mess. Apply to

THE HON. SECRETARY,
Frontier Force Mess,
01051 Kohat.

WANTED.—FROM the 1st April, 1914, an Engineer for the Salem Municipality on Rs. 150—5—200. Only those who have passed the B. E. Degree Examination or hold Civil Engineering College Certificate of Engineer class need apply. Preference will be given to applicants with some experience.

E. S. RAMASWAMY IYER,
Chairman.
Salem Municipal Office,
27th Jan., 1914. 01040

WANTED a STRUCTURAL DRAFTSMAN, capable of preparing complete w[illegible] drawings. None but trained men with practical experience need apply. A liberal salary would be paid to a suitable man who would find a permanency.

Apply stating age, salary expected and experience with copies of certificates to

Messrs. JESSOP and Co., Ltd.,
93, Clive Street, Calcutta. 01028

WANTED.—APPLICATIONS are invited from fully qualified Engineers, for the position of General Manager to the Lahore Electric Supply Company, Limited. The selected candidate must preferably have had similar experience and an English training. He would, in the first instance be required to sign an agreement for 5 years certain and would receive a remuneration of Rs. 650 p. m. rising by equal annual increments to a maximum of Rs. 850 p. m. In addition he would be entitled to a good Motor Car for conveyance with a fixed allowance of Rs. 60 per mensem for upkeep. Light and Coal.

Applications will be received by the undersigned up to the 15th of February 1914.

G. R. DRUMMOND,
M.I.E.E., M.I.M.E.,
Consulting Engineer,
Lahore Electric Supply Co., Ltd., Lahore.
01057.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—A BILLIARD and DINING TABLE, 8 feet by 4 feet, with Riley's patent adjusted.—Apply G. H. HUBBARD Wadi Bander, Bombay. 01046

FOR SALE—A four-seated DOG CART good condition made by Messrs. W. Stephens Bombay, with all balanced adjustable price Rs. 300. Apply Mr. LEWIS c/o. Inspector Spiers, Princess Street, Police, Station. 1180

FOR SALE.—A CLEMANT BAYARD Motor Car 4 Cylinders nor much used 5 to seat. Two Acyteline head-lamps with side and tail lamps complete. Stepney and accessories complete. Price Rs. 4,200. Apply to Box No. 265, Advt. Dept., Bombay Chronicle." 1449

FOR SALE a brand new two-seated up to date Motor Car, French make, 8/10 H. P. Torpedo body and also a brand new four-seated 10/12 H. P. Motor Car, French make, Torpedo body, Apply to Box No. 268, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1455

FOR SALE.—1 Four Cylinder Genuine DE DION Car 14-18 H.P., Luxurious seven seated Torpedo Body, complete with screen, lamps, Stepney wheel, etc. Only slightly used. Original cost Rs. 8,500, open to offer. Trial by appointment from UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING CO., 14, Hummum Street, Fort. 1154

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Cheap. A Schiedmayer Grand PIANO, Rs. 250 or near offer. Apply sharp to

MURRAY,
Gas Works,
1461 Parel.

HOUSE, BAZAAR and DHOBIE ACCOUNT BOOK, *sixth edition revised* for 12 months with Servants Diary, Wages Table, Household Hints, Cookery Notes and Will Form *by Gerald L. Chard*, price Re. 1-8 from No. 5 Dept., Army Navy Stores Fort, and The Bombay Tract and Book Society, Dhobie Talao, Bombay. 01027

TO BE LET:

BOARD and LODGING available on moderate terms also meals supplied outside by a Lady on special moderate terms. Apply to Box No. 263, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 1445

TO LET—An OFFICE room, Hornby Road. Well lighted and with electric fittings. Good position. Rent moderate Apply Box No. 252, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 1411

TO LET—GROUND FLOOR of a bungalow at Club Road Byculla large and cool with garden and stabling accommodation for a carriage and horse. Electric lights and fans. Will be vacant from 1st February. Apply to Box No. 505, "Bombay Chronicle." 01025

NOTICES.

APPLICATIONS are INVITED from Lady teachers for the State Zenana Schools (trained and experienced graduates) with a good knowledge of Hindustani or Persian preferred) for the following posts:—

H. S. Rs. 200-10-250	(annual increments.)
H. S. Rs. 150-5-175	do.
H. S. Rs. 125-5-150	do.
H. S. Rs. 100-5-125	do.
H. S. Rs. 75-5-100	do.
H. S. Rs. 50-5-75	do.

H. S. Rs. 116 is equal to about British Rs. 100. The appointments are pensionable under the State Civil Service Regulations and will be on probation for six months or a year.

Applicants should state the subjects taken in the degree examinations with class and rank obtained throughout. Apply with copies of testimonials (which will not be returned to)

A. LATIFI, I.C.S.,
Director of Public Instruction,
1432 Hyderabad Deccan.

THE PEARL MILLS LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 13, Esplanade Road, Fort, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of February, 1914, at 3 p.m. (Standard Time), to transact the following business:—

1.—To receive and adopt the Directors' Report, and audited Balance sheet at 31st December, 1913.

2.—To elect Directors in the place of those who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.

3.—To appoint Auditors for the current year and to fix their remuneration.

4.—To transact any other business the Chairman may bring before the Meeting.

(By order of the Board),
CURRIMBHOY EBRAHIM & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 2nd February, 1914.

N.B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 11th day of February, 1914, to the 25th day of February 1914, both days inclusive. 1446

LAHORE MUNICIPALITY.

APPOINTMENT OF SUPERINTENDENT, FIRE BRIGADE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the post of SUPERINTENDENT of the Municipal Fire Brigade. Salary Rs. 150—10—200 with free quarters unfurnished.

The Superintendent will be responsible for all Fire Appliances and Engines, comprising one Petrol Motor Fire Engine, one Steam Fire Engine, Horse Reels, etc., and will work under the orders of the Municipal Engineer.

Only candidates who have had previous experience in a properly organized Fire Brigade and can speak the Vernacular need apply.

The selected candidate will be put on six months' probation and when confirmed in the appointment, will be subject to all Municipal rules, including leave and Provident Fund rules, and the appointment may be terminated at any time by three months' notice on either side. Single Second Class fare will be paid to enable the candidate to join his appointment. Applications stating age, nationality, qualifications and experience will be received by the Undersigned upto February 28th, 1914.

W. G. LONSDIN,
M.I.M. & C.E.,
01054 Municipal Engineer.

BENARES WATER WORKS.

SEALED TENDERS accompanied by G. P. Notes of Rs. 500 and superscribed "Steam and Rubble Coal" and addressed to the Chairman, Municipal Board, Benares, are invited and will be received by the above Officer up to 4-0 p.m., on the 14th February 1914, for the supply of Steam and Screened Rubble Coal, for the distributing and intake (river) station for the year 1914-15 (i.e. from 1st April 1914 to 31st March 1915).

The requirement of coal will be (300) three hundred tons monthly, more or less, and payments made on the actual quantities weighed in at each station on our weighments only.

The contract of the accepted tenderer will be rescinded and the money forfeited if he fails to carry out the following conditions and any other terms which will be referred hereafter in the agreement.

1. The commencement of the delivery should be within 15 days after the order is placed in the hand of the suppliers.

2. The successful tenderer will be required to execute an agreement immediately on receipt of the notice of acceptance of the tender.

3. The quality of the coal should be the same as to that mentioned in the tender.

4. If the accepted tenderer withdraws his tender or when tender has been accepted neglects or refuses to sign the agreement.

The sanctioning authority does not bind himself to accept the whole or any part of the lowest or any tender.

A. WASDELL, A. M. I. M. E.,
Superintendent,
01058 Water Works, Benares.

NOTICES.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED Tenders will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (B.T.), on Tuesday, the 17th day of February, 1914 for the supply of sand as follows:—

50,000 C. ft. of sand delivered at Malabar Hill Reservoir.
56,000 C. ft. of sand delivered at Bhandarwada Reservoir.
7,400 C. ft. of sand delivered at the Vehar filter beds near Vehar Lake.

A sample of the sand can be seen at this office.

2. A deposit of Rs. 1,000 should be paid into the Chief Accountant's office along with the tender.

3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

(By order of the Municipal Commissioner,)
H. J. T. Smith, M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E.,
Hydraulic Engineer.
Water Department.
Bombay, 2nd February, 1914. 1456

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for probate of the last Will and Testament of VISSWASRAO SEWSANKER late of Bombay Prabhu Hindu inhabitant a Government Pensioner residing at Dady Shett Agiary Lane outside the Fort .....Deceased.

LUXMIBAI widow of VISSWASRAO SEWSANKER of Bombay Prabhu Hindu Inhabitant the surviving Executrix of the Will of the abovenamed deceased residing at Dady Shett Agiary Road, outside the Fort .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the grant of Probate Witness Sir Basil Scott, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid this Twenty-fourth day of January in the year of our Lord, One thousand nine hundred and fourteen and in the Fourth of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI.
The 24th day of January 1914.

Messrs. JEHANGIR GULABHAI AND BILIMORIA.
1457 Petitioner's Attorneys.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V. by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration with the Will annexed of the property and credits of Mamibai widow of the late DEVJI SHAMJI of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant .....Deceased.

Pragji Bhangi alias Mamu Kara of Bombay Saraswat Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant a broker residing at Mandvi outside the Fort, Bombay.Petitioner

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration with the Will annexed.

Witness Sir BASIL SCOTT Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this thirtieth day of January in the year our Lord One thousand nine hundred and fourteen and in the Fourth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) A. M. KAJIJI,
Registrar.
(Sd.) P. B. MALBARI.
The 30th day of January, 1914.

Messrs. BHIMJI & Co.
1452 Petitioner's Attorneys.

BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA. RAILWAY.

DAILY EXPRESS BETWEEN, BOMBAY, DELHI, FEROZEPORE, LAHORE, RAWALPINDI AND PESHAWAR.

Down Northern Express.	Stations.		Up. Northern Express.
H.M.			H.M.
21. 0 Dep.	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr.	8.50
20.37 Arr.	Muttra ,,	Dep.	8.45
23.20 ,,	Delhi ,,	,,	6. 0
5.48 ,,	Bhatinda	,,	23.43
7.21 ,,	Ferozepore Cantt. ..	,,	22.9
8.56 ,,	Lahore Cantt. West .	,,	20.32
11.17 ,,	Wazirabad	,,	17.50
13.30 ,,	Sialkote (change at Wazirabad) ..	,,	15.51
12.47 ,,	Jhelum	,,	16.13
15.50 ,,	Rawalpindi	,,	13.32
19.10 ,,	Nowahera	,,	9.47
20.13 ,,	Peshawar Cantt. ..	,,	8.48

A 1st and 2nd class carriage runs throug on this train between Bombay and Ambala via Saharanpur to the followingtimingsh:—

Down Northern Express. 1.2.3. H.M.	Stations.		Up Northern Express. 1.2.3. H.M.
21.00 Dep.	Bombay (Colaba) ..	Arr.	8.50
23.50 ,,	Delhi	,,	4.35
1.23 Arr.	Meerut Cantt. ..	Dep.	2.11
3.27 ,,	Saharanpur	,,	23. 5
5.10 ,,	Ambalia Cantt	,,	21. 8

DAILY MAIL AND FAST PASSENGER TRAIN BETWEEN BOMBAY AND KATHIAWAR via VIRAMGAM.

Down Gujarat Fast Mail Passenger. 1.2.3.	1.2.3.	Stations.		Up Fast Gujarat Passenger. 1.2.3.	Mail. 1.2.3
21.30	21.45 Dep.	Bombay (Colaba)	Arr.	6.55	7.4
21.55	22.14 ,,	Grant Road ..	,,	6.16	7.21
5.11	7. 5 Arr.	Baroda	Dep.	21. 0	23.45
7.40	10.20 Arr.	Ahmedabad ..	,,	17.35	21.20
9.40	12.35 ,,	Viramgam(change for Kathiawar).	,,	15.20	19.15

THE FAST PASSENGER TRAINS CONNECT AT BARODA WITH THROUGH TRAINS FOR AND FROM DELHI, AS FOLLOWS:—

7.40 Dep.	Baroda	Arr.	20.15
6.55 Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	21.20

Note.—For timings of Up trains read from bottom to top of column.

FREDERICK W HANSON.
262 General Traffic Manager.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. CRISPIM JAYME DO ROZARIO LOPES Liquidator of the Catholic Death Benefit Association, Limited, has contracted with our client Mr. Lalji Dayal for the absolute sale to them free from all incumbrances and claims of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, mortgage, trust possession, lease, lien, charge or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office in Albert Building, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date of hereof as otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claims if any and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of perpetual Fazandari land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or dwelling house situate lying and being on the North side of Cavel Street outside the Fort in the registration sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 266, New No. 1839, Old Survey No. 255 and New Survey No. 200 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Taxes under C. Ward No. 3763, Street No. 110 and containing by admeasurement 334 square yards or thereabouts according to the rent roll of the Cathedral of N. S. Da Esperance but 308 square yards by actual measurement and bounded as follows:—That is to say on or towards the East and West by public passages, on or towards the North by the property formerly of Charles Gonsalves but now of Jethabhai Govindji Thaker and on or towards the South by the Cavel Street and which said premises were formerly are now in the occupation of the tenants of the Vendor.

Dated this 3rd day of February, 1914.

BHAISHANKER, KANGA & GIRDHARLAL,
1465 Purchaser's Attorneys.

NOTICE.

E e Estate of Shaikh Abdul Rehman bin Abdul Aziz Ebrahim. An Insolvent.

NOTICE is hereby given that offers are invited by Mr. R. D. Sethna the Official Assignee and the Assignee of the Estate and effects of the abovenamed Insolvent for the purchase by private treaty, of the valuable immoveable property in Meadows Street, Fort known as "Dady Buildings" belonging to the estate of the abovenamed Insolvent, short particulars whereof are given below.

Offers must be made in writing and addressed to Mr. R. D. Sethna at his Office in the High Court.

An abstract of title and a draft of the agreement for sale containing the conditions upon which the property will be sold may be inspected at the office of Mr. Sethna in the High Court of his Solicitors Messrs. Craigie Blunt and Caroe at Standard Building Hornby Road at any time during office hours on any day after the 4th instant.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All those pieces or parcels of land or ground of quit and Ground Rent Tenure containing by admeasurement in the aggregate four thousand eight hundred and forty two square yards or thereabouts situate lying and being at Forbes Street on the North side thereof and at Meadows Street on the East side thereof within the Fort and registration subdistrict of Bombay with the messuage tenements godowns and buildings standing thereon and known as "Dady Buildings and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the East by the property now or lately belonging to the estate of the late Dowager Lady Jamsetji Jijibhoy on or towards the West by. Meadows Street on or towards the South by Forbes Street and on or towards the North partly by the British Hotel Lane and partly by the property of the late Dowager Jamsetji Jijibhoy.

Dated this 3rd day of February 1914.

CRAIGIE BLUNT AND CAROE,
Solicitors for Mr. R. D. Sethna,
1462 Official Assignee.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Bai DHANIBAI widow of NANJI LUDHA and MANILAL NANJI LUDHA have contracted to sell the undermentioned properties to our client. Any person or persons having any claim or interest in or to the said properties by way of sale, mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise is or are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 29 Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without regard to any such claim and the same if any will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

FIRSTLY.—ALL that piece or parcel of Fazindari land or ground together with the messuage, tenements, or dwelling houses standing thereon situate without the Fort walls of Bombay in an Oart known as Nigdawaree Lane, Girgaum, containing by admeasurement 93 square yards or thereabouts forming portion of land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 7791 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under Ward No. 1061, Street No. 8.

SECONDLY.—ALL that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon without the Fort walls of Bombay in an Oart known as Nigdawaree Lane, Girgaum, containing by admeasurement 187 square yards or thereabouts registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 204, New No. 1591, Old Survey No. 541, New Survey No. 7791 and by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward No. 1062, Street No. 9, Girgaum.

THIRDLY.—ALL that piece or parcel of Government land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon without the Fort walls of Bombay in an Oart known as Nigdawaree Lane containing by admeasurement 24 square yards or thereabouts and assessed by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 638, 547, New No. 2951, Old Survey No. 558, New Survey No. 7791 and assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D. Ward No. 1063, Street No. 10, Girgaum Oart all the three pieces containing by admeasurement 304 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say on the East by the property of Antonio De Mello and Krishnaji Pundalick, on the West by the property of Bettizar Henry and Govind Madhavji or on the North by the property of Bendoo Essoo Mistry, on the South by the said Nigdawaree Lane.

Dated this 3rd day of February, 1914.

ARDESIR, HORMASJI, DINSHAW & Co.,
1463 Purchaser's Attorneys.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND, Ld., ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 273, Hornby Road, next to Fire Brigade Station.
Funded Capital of Rs. 1,88,600.
Bankers—The Bank of Bombay.

OBJECT.—The object of the fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved Securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife pre-deceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to Canvassers.

GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICES.

BENARES WATER WORKS.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply of the following for these works for the year 1914-15 (i.e. from 1st April 1914 to 31st March 1915), which will be received by the undersigned up to 12-0 noon on the 14th February 1914.

I. Engine house stores.
II. Petty stores.
III. Engine oil, such as cylinder oil, spindle oil, kerosine oil, castor oil, etc.
IV. Pipes and fittings.
V. Fine river sand.
VI. Moulding brasses.
VII. Carting of petty materials from Benares Cantt. Rly. station to Bhelupura and Bhadaini Water Works compound and vice versa.

Tenders for item Nos. I, IV should accompany G. P. notes of Rs. 200 each and that of item Nos. III and V Rs. 100 each, which shall be forfeited and the contract rescinded if he fails to carry out the following conditions and fails to carry out the following conditions and any other terms which will be enforced hereafter in the agreement.

I. The commencement of the delivery should be within a week after the order is placed in the hand of the suppliers.

II. The successful tenderer will be required to execute an agreement immediately on receipt of the notice of acceptance of the tender.

III. The quality of the materials and oil should be according to the samples.

IV. If the accepted tenderer withdraws his tender or when tender has been accepted neglects or refuses to sign the agreement.

The sanctioning authority does not bind himself to accept the whole or any part of the lowest or any tender.

Tender forms for items I to IV will be issued on payment of annas eight only.

No application for tender forms will be attended to after 9th February 1914.

A. WASDELL, A.M.I.M.E.,
Superintendent,
01059 Benares Water Works.

AUCTION SALE.

CRAWFORD & CO.

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.
16, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE OF COUNTRY MADE GREY DHOTIES.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., the official Assignee and Assignee of the estate, and effects of Jamnadas Keshowjee and others, Insolvants, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by public auction, TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 5th instant, at 11 a.m., (S.T.), at shop No 166, in Rahda gully in Morarjee Gocouldas Piece-goods Market and on SUNDAY, the 8th instant, at 2 p.m., (S.T.), at the shop of Purshotam Keshowjee in Gopalak gully in Muljee Jetha Piece-goods Market.

A very large quantity of country-made Grey Dhoties of current numbers and qualities in small lots to suit buyers.

A deposit of 25 per. cent., will be required at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 4th February, 1914.

BENNETT & CO.,

No. 22, APOLLO ST. FORT.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Arthur Crawford Markets on MONDAY, the 2nd March, 1914, at 11 a.m., (B. T.), the right of collecting fair ground and feeding fees from cattle dealers, butchers, and all others at the Bombay Municipal Slaughterhouses, Bandora, for 12 months from 1st April. 1914, to 31st March, 1915, and fees in the Fort Market, Arthur Crawford Beef Markets, Arthur Crawford Fish and Mutton Markets, Erskine Road Fish Market, Colaba Fish Markets, Pedder Road Fish Market, Mazagoh, Kamatipura Market, Ferguson Road Fish Markets, Parel, Purbhadevi Road and Elphinstone Road Markets, from flesh and salt flesh sellers, etc., who sit on the floor or other places not numbered either in lino or outside under the caves of the Markets and also collecting fees for weighing goods at the scales of the Arthur Crawford Markets for 12 months from 1st April, 1914 to 31st March, 1915.

For particulars and conditions of sales, respectively, apply at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, Fort, or at the Office of the Superintendent of Markets, Arthur Crawford Markets or to the Undersigned.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 4th February, 1914.

AMUSEMENTS:

DRAKE'S LOVE STORY

THE GALLANT SAILOR

SUPERBLY MAGNIFICENT FILM
AT THE
OLYMPIA PICTURE PALACE

To-Night. Every Night.
ALSO
Another equally Brilliant Stare
"BY UNSEEN HANDS."
Sat. & Sunday Matinee with Prizes
5-15 to 6-45 and 7 to 8-30;
9 to 10-30 and 11 to 12-30 (S.T.)
Sandhurst Road.
Telephone 1266

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AMUSEMENTS:

Greater Success than Ever.
The Theatre of Quality and Quantity.

LA SCALA

TWICE NIGHTLY AT 6-30 AND 10.

ROBERT DOUGLAS (Comedian)

The Pretty Soprano BELLE SPARKES

RIEDL BROTHERS (Acrobats Assisted by Little Mona and Balancers)

Comedy Sketch by BOB AND HILDA

Full Programme of Pictures
COMMENCING NEXT FRIDAY

DIXIE and YAMBO
AMERICAN SINGERS AND DANCERS
Exclusively engaged for LA SCALA
THE FIRST REAL AMERICAN ARTISTES IN BOMBAY

DANCING EXTRAORDINARY.
Will be the talk of Bombay
A MOST SENSATIONAL ACT;

THE SLIDE FOR LIFE.

Book Now—Plan at Theatre

SPECIAL NOTICE.

ON AND FROM
SATURDAY NEXT FEB. 7th
AND EVERY SATURDAY.
THE 10 O'CLOCK PERFORMANCE
OF
LA SCALA.
WILL TAKE PLACE AT
EDWARDE'S THEATRE
(LATE ALCAZAR)
Kalbadevi Road.
2 MINUTES WALK FROM
LA SCALA.

EXCELSIOR THEATRE.

11th, 12th, 13th and 14th February 1914.

The Bombay A. D. C.

Produces the

Successful Musical Comedy.

"THE QUAKER GIRL."

— CAST —

Mesdames Binning, Croft, Philby, Sandford, Saxby, Street and Webb, and Miss Flynn: Messieurs Croft, Dodds, Douglas, Meade, Medley, Watts, D. Wilson and F. Wilson.

Large Chorus. Augmented Orchestra.

Scenery specially painted for the production under the kind supervision of Mr. Cecil Burns of the School of Art, and Mr. Dinshaw A. Irani.

Every evening at 9-30 p.m. Sharp.

BOX OF AT MESSRS. S. ROSE & CO.

LUCKNOW CHAMPIONSHIP.

DO SHOW.

FEBR ARY 20th AND 21st.

For Schedules etc., apply to:
W. E. BOTTING,
Honorary Secretary.

H. M.'S CUSTOMS ANNUAL BALL

TOWN HALL.

THURSDAY, 12TH FEBRUARY, 1914.
Tickets now available through members only. 1437

THE SOUND INVESTMENT AGENCY.

EVERY description of Shares and Securities bought and sold at the most favourable rates. Expert and reliable advice and information given free of charge to Investors. The Investors' Referee, a monthly guide giving quotations of shares and securities, sent gratis on application. List of daily quotations forwarded if required. Great facility afforded to mofusil customers. Orders of any amount promptly executed and thorough satisfaction guaranteed. Highest reference given.
21, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.

AMUSEMENTS:

THE EXCELSIOR.

Genera Manager....Mr. James Mcgrath
TWICE NIGHTLY
6-30, and 1 p.m.
Success Success ccess!!!

MABLE & MALFE

Comedy Duetists and Eccentric dancers.

Acknowledged by packed houses to be the cleverest and smartest duo ever brought to this City. London opinion endorsed by Bombay.

Real London Stars without the aid of combines and trusts.

Miss GLADYS CUNNINGHAM

in a smart and refined entertainment at the Piano. All the best traditions of light Comedy.t A la **Marguerite Cooper** brough before you. A really delightful turn.

A GREA PHOTO PLAY.

Messrs. Pathe's Masterpiece of modern domestic drama

THE INHERITANCE OF R MI DA RAIS.

Complete in four acts.

BABY FROMET AS "REMI"

Delightful Bohemian episodes.

Photography and Scenery Perfect.
Full and complete Orchestra.

IMPERIAL CINEMATOGRAPH,

Charni Road.
To-Night.

We are showing a most powerfully acted and intensely Pathetic Film.

THE SILENT ACCUSER,

Drama in 3 parts, 3,500 ft. long

Played by an All-Star Cast of Famous Artistes of. French Stage.

ALSO

Pathe's Gazette and Comic.

4 SHOWS NIGHTLY 4

7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30,
10 to 11, & 11-15 to 12-15 P.M.

Saturday and Sunday Matinee Shows
5-30 to 6-30
POPULAR PRICES.

THE MOTOR UNION

Insurance Co., Ld.,
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SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

February 3rd.
S.S. Ferrara — Feathers — Aberdeen Jan. 16
S.S. Baron Ardrossan Reid — Calcutta Jan. 20

DEPARTURES.

February 3rd.
S.S. Hild — Salvasen — Bangkok
S.S. Ormidale — Thomson — Calcutta
S.S. Arachne — Sergent — New York and Philadelphia
S.S. Fredrico Glavi — Millon — Genoa
The following vessels began to load on Tuesday.
Steamer — Ferrara — for Persian Gulf
" — Singu — for Rangoon

S.S. Ferrara:—The steamer Ferrara, 717 tons, Captain T. Feathers, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Abadan, which port she had left on January 16, with a cargo of candles and pig lead.

S.S. Baron Ardrossan:—The steamer Baron Ardrossan, 2,775 tons, Captain D. M. Reid, arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Calcutta, which port she had left on January 20, with a cargo of coal.

S.S. Ormidal:—The steamer Ormidal, 2,304 tons, Captain J. Thomson sailed on Tuesday for Calcutta, with ballast.

S.S. Fredrico Glavi:—The steamer Fredrico Glavi, 3,382 tons, Captain V. Millon, sailed on Tuesday for Genoa, with a general cargo.

S. S. Arachne:—The steamer Arachne, 2,471 tons, Captain G. H. Sergent, sailed on Tuesday for New York and Philadelphia, with a general cargo.

The Ellerman Line s.s. City of Poona, homeward bound sailed from Port Said on the morning of the 1st instant.

The Anchor Line s.s. Elysia outward bound, passed Suez on Saturday the 31st January at 11-30 p.m. and is due in Bombay on the morning of the 10th instant.

TUESDAY February 3rd 1914.

P. DOCK.

Shed	Steamer	Capt.	Agent
A.	Porto Said	Mitzes	
B.	Toro	Bicks	J. V. & Co
D. & E.	Itria	Walsh	M. M. & Co
F.	Chirpre	Pe-Guscu	M. M. & Co.
H.	Elswick House	Smith	W. & A. G. & Co.
K.	Karachi Maru	Christiansen	N. Y. K.
M.	Manauri	Gore	T. M. & Co.
N.	Crown	Richards	W. & A. G. & Co
P.	Pentakota	Stewert	M. M. & Co
Q.	Abydos	Davis	A. S. N. & Co

V. DOCK.

1. City of Birming[illegible] Haughton [illegible]
2. Laconia Pesnt W. & A. G. & Co
2. Habsburg Huber A. L. S. N. & Co.
3. Vermont Gemmell W. & A. G. & Co
5. Braunton Sherbon J. M. & Co.
6. Elswick Manor Gentles W. & A. G. & Co.
7. Clan Colquhoun Summer J. F. & Co
8. Cairn Gowan Band W. & A. G. & Co
9. Kattenturm Fretweurst W. & A. G. & Co
14 Divers Minet W. M. P.
10. & 11. Yeddo Brenner W. & A. G.
13. Falls of Orchy Murchie W. & A. G. & Co
15. Glencluny Johnstone T. M. & Co
16. Queenmoor Taylor W. & A. G. & C.

M. W. D. D.

S. India Talbot P. & O. S. N. Co
Offside N.
Konig Coltzan A. S. & Co

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Arcadia Barcham P. & O. S. N. & Co.
Bankura Whytehead M. M. & Co
Ada Mason W. & A. G. Co.
Banstria Cusulich A. L. S. N. Co.
Baron Ardrossan Reid W. & A. G. & Co.
Algerian Wilson K. N. & Co.
Alfeld Fisher S. N. & Co.
Begum Wright T. M. & Co.
Budric Mathews Arab Steamer
Buyo Maru Sagora S. W. & Co.
Bahrein Grant A. S. N. & Co.
Badminton Jones W. & A. G. & Co.
Bregenz Chersich A. L. S. N. Co.
Fian Cameron Christian T. J. & Co.
Egypt Summers P. & O. Co.
Herozi Primrose T. M. & Co
Herrara Feathers S. W. & Co.
Hon. [illegible] F. M. & Co
Himalaya Evans P. & O S. N. & Co.
Kelios Kundsen F. P. Campbell & Co.
Kopemount Gibson W. & A. G. & Co
Khosaro [illegible] Hannay [illegible]
Casara King M. M. & Co.
Liboria Schweder T. M. & Co.
Lawoe Coates A. S. N. & Co.
Lindula Headcock M. M. Co
Mantua Vibert P. & O. S. & Co.
Niagara (yacht) Zabriesen Mr. J. Leiter.
Orissa Redfern M. M. & Co
Ofidale Thom on W. & Co. G. & Co
Okhla Rafi s M. M. Co.
Reebergen Barger A. S. N. & Co
Seldra Bryn The Bombay & Co.
Sealda Johnson M. M. & Co.
Southrille Hedques W. & A. G. & Co.
Taiyabi Kazs A. M. Jeewanji & Co.
Tyader Williams D. N. & Co.
Ujina Abbott M. M. & Co
Caractian Osborn Co. & Son

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 3rd February 1914, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been fairly general in the western half of the Punjab; Multan has had 0.17" and Rawalpindi 0.29". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual at Multan and Rawalpindi. Temperature is in excess.

The United Provinces.—Skies are generally clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is in excess.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are generally clear. The air is drier than usual in the northern half of Rajputana. Temperature is generally in excess.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear. Humidity is in defect in Central India West and normal or in excess elsewhere. Temperature is normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Day temperature is in excess in the northern half of the division; night temperature is in excess at Saugor, Chanda and Raipur.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Temperature is nearly normal.

General Remarks.—An area of relative low pressure is shown today over Upper Sind and the adjacent parts of Rajputana and of the Punjab. Fairly general rain has fallen in the western half of the Punjab where skies are heavily clouded.

Some showers are likely in the Punjab.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN at 8 a.m. TUESDAY, the 3rd of February 1914.

STATIONS.	Temp. in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Hum-idity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st Dec. to date.	Variation 1st Dec. to date.
PERSIAN-ARBA—						
Bushire	66.5	52.6	66	..	7.63	0.05
Do. (2nd)	69.9	50.2	80	..	7.68	0.10
Jask	77.9	61.8	73	..	1.68	—0.79
Muskat	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (2nd)	75.3	66.1	68	..	0.66	—1.42
PUNJAB—						
Multan	73.8	57.6	87	0.17	1.10	0.32
Rawalpindi	66.6	44.9	97	0.29	3.58	—0.60
Lahore	73.0	52.2	88	0.06	1.65	0.02
Sirsa	70.3	46.2	71	..	1.26	0.24
Ambala	75.7	49.1	77	..	0.96	—1.60
Delhi	80.8	54.0	61	..	0.52	—1.20
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra	84.9	55.1	57	..	0.00	—0.88
Mainpuri	85.0	53.4	58	..	0.26	—1.11
Jhansi	84.8	54.5	35	..	0.37	—0.72
Cawnpore	84.6	60.9	77	..	0.02	—1.15
Allahabad	86.3	52.5	54	..	0.07	—0.48
SIND AND RAJPUTANA						
Jacobabad	80.1	52.8	67	..	1.38	0.83
Karachi	77.8	64.0	76	..	0.17	—0.70
Ajmer	78.7	50.2	60	..	2.34	1.48
Jaipore	83.2	53.3	46	..	0.86	—0.03
Kotah	84.0	57.8	43	..	1.03	0.49
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Rinaj	82.2	55.7	86	..	0.03	—0.22
Dwarka	76.4	69.2	78	..	0.00	—0.16
Veraval	80.6	60.4	84	..	0.00	—0.41
Rajkot	84.0	52.3	74	..	0.00	—0.35
Bhavnagar Para	85.0	58.8	49	..	0.00	—0.32
Surat	88.4	57.1	70	..	0.00	—0.24
Ahmedabad	87.6	57.7	50	..	0.00	—0.21
Deesa	86.6	49.4	50	..	0.01	—0.33
Neemuch	81.1	49.0	44	..	0.12	—0.45
Indore	83.9	50.3	43	..	0.20	—0.49
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore	85.8	51.0	51	..	0.04	—0.58
Saugor	82.5	57.4	59	..	0.81	—0.73
Hoshangabad	86.7	52.8	57	..	0.77	—0.47
Khandwa	88.2	55.4	43	..	0.00	—0.94
Akola	91.0	56.5	36	..	0.49	—0.96
Amraoti	89.6	60.2	44	..	1.31	—0.13
Nagpur	88.8	59.3	60	..	0.85	—0.76
Chanda	91.5	64.0	52	..	0.37	—0.91
Raipur	87.7	64.1	65	..	1.26	0.32
KONKAN—						
Bombay	82.9	69.6	75	..	..	—0.54
Ratnagiri	84.7	65.9	72	..	..	—0.67
Mormugao	84.2	67.0	78	..	..	—0.67
Karwar	86.5	64.0	91	..	..	—1.92
BOMBAY DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon	88.9	54.1	42	..	0.08	—0.69
Ahmednagar	87.7	55.9	56	..	0.16	—0.92
Poona	88.5	55.7	74	..	..	—1.07
Sholapur	91.0	62.7	34	..	0.01	—1.47
Bijapur	90.9	64.0	45	..	0.24	—0.96
Belgaum	86.6	57.2	41	..	0.82	—1.09
Aurangabad	87.3	58.4	27	..	0.00	—1.05
Nizamabad (Indur)	92.5	65.7	46	..	0.02	—0.81
Hyderabad	89.1	63.2	52	..	0.00	—1.28
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore	88.3	70.9	71	..	0.03	—2.42
Calicut	85.8	70.5	84	..	4.67	—1.60
Cochin	88.7	71.8	68	..	4.69	—3.89
Colombo	87.1	72.6	92	..	27.28	5.75
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND NILGIRIS—						
Masulipatam	85.2	64.2	80	..	..	—6.25
Bellary	92.8	63.1	43	..	0.04	—2.15
Cuddapah	91.3	60.5	73	..	3.09	—1.57
Madras	88.1	66.4	85	..	28.78	8.77
Bangalore	85.3	53.0	64	..	0.24	—3.25
Coimbatore	89.4	62.8	70	..	4.87	—0.10
Trichinopoly	87.0	65.9	74	..	10.44	2.28
Negapatam	84.9	68.5	87	..	53.35	24.48

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

ALL-INDIA WEATHRE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Feb. 3.

The disturbed conditions in the north are intensifying, and it is raining this morning at many stations in the Punjab, but so far no large amounts are reported. Sonamarg had one inch; Khusab a half and Rawalpindi, Cherat and Murree a quarter.

Forecast:—Extension of the area of rainfall into south-east Punjab, and adjoining districts in the United Provinces. A few showers are possible in North-east India.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA,
BOMBAY, 2nd February 1914.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m., and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr	inches.	29.913
Temperature of Air	degrees.	75.8
Wet Bulb Thermometer	"	68.3
Dew Point	"	64.6
Relative humidity of Air	"	0.687
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy = 10)		0.0
Maximum temperature of Air	degrees.	82.9
Maximum do. do.	"	68.3
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight		E, ENE, NW. NNW.
Movement of Wind do.		196

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 3rd February, was 30.167 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer as to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 50 deg. F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of the height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN, MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hour stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Princes Dock Sill.

1914 — High Water.

Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth sill.
	February	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues.	3	m 2 39 a	24 2
		m 2 13	25 0
Wed.		3 36 a	24 1
		m 3 49	25 3
Thurs.	5	m 4 59 a	24 1
		m 3 46	24 0
Fri	6	m 5 2 a	24 5
		m 6 11	23 6
Sat.	7	m 7 53	24 1
		m 10 0 a	26 10
Sun.	8	m 9 15	24 10
		m 10 40 a	28 0
Mon.	9	m 10 13	25 10
		m 11 16 a	29 1

1914 — Low Water.

Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on sill.
	February.	h. m.	ft. in.
Tues	3	m 9 54	18 7
		m 9 29 a	21 8
Wed	4	m 10 52	18 9
		m 10 57 a	22 3
Thurs	5	m 0 17 a	18 1
		m 7 27 a	17 30
Fri	6	m 1 52	22 9
		m 1 31 a	18 1
Sat.	7	m 8 12	21 11
		m 2 33 a	17 4
Sun	8	m 4 1	20 1
		m 3 27 a	16 5
Mon	9	m 4 40	19 8
		m 4 15 a	16

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

February.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
3. (Tues)	7h. 13m.	6h. 33m.
4. (Wed.)	7h. 12m.	6h. 33m.
5. (Thurs)	7h. 12m.	6h. 34m.
6. (Fri)	7h. 12m.	6h. 34m
7. (Sat.)	7h. 12m.	6h. 35m.
8. (Sun.)	7h. 11m.	6h. 35m.
9. (Mon.)	7h. 11m.	6h. 36m.

PHASES OF THE MOON:—

First Quarter.	Feb.	3rd 4h. 24.m	P.M
Full Moon	Do.	10th 11h. 47.m	P.M.
Last Quarter.	Do.	17th 2h. 58.0m	P.M.
New Moon.	Do.	26th 5h. 32.1m	A.M.

COMMERCIAL.

CABLE QUOTATIONS.

THE MONEY MARKET.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Consols 2½ %..	76 9-16 plus 9.16
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs.	25-17½ plus ¼
Rentes 3 %	..67½ unchgd
Berlin Cheques on London ..	.. 20.45½—1
Bar Silver Spot ..	..26 11-16plus⅛
Bar Silver Spot2 months hence	26 7-16 „ 3-16
Closing Tone of silver:—Dull	
Rupee Paper 3½ % ..	64 ½ unchgd.
Exchange on India 30 d-st (Bank buying Rate) ..	1.3½ unchngd.
Discount, Bank of England Rate 3% since 29ultimo.	
3½% India Stock (Sterling Loan) ..	93 unchgd
Discount Bank Bills 3m-st. ..	..113-16—3-16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6m-st..	113-16—1-8
Discount Fine Trade Bills 3 months	2 7-8unchgd
Discount Fine Trade Bills 6 months	3 1-8unchgd
Bar Gold (per oz.)	77-9
Interest day to day loans ..	..1 1-8 unchgd
Interest 7 day market loans..	.. 1½—1-8.
Council Bills—Extra allotments.	
Bills Madr s	...3,90,000 ½ 3-32
Transfers, Bombay ...	... 7,50,000 ½ 1-8

AMERICAN MARKETS.

NEW YORK Feb. 3 .

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports ..	36,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain ..	18,000
Day's Exports to Continent.. ..	16,000
Futures at New York March. .	12-30—3
Futures at New York May. ..	.12-08unchg l
First tone mutilated	
Declined owing to Bear pressure and liquidation.	
Spot Cotton at New York	mutilated.
Spot Cotton at New Orleans	12-13-16unchgd
Tone of Sport Cotton Steady.	
Futures at New Orleans March.	12.50unchgd
Futures at New Orleans May	12-5¼—2
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) } Demand Bills .. .. } Silver Commercial Bars .. }	Mutilated

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, Feb. 2.

Total Day's Sales at Liverpool ..	12,000
„ Sales on Spec. & for Exp ..	1,000
„ Sales of East Indian.. ..	50
„ Imports..	1,000
Good business done—Steady	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot :—Quiet	Steady.
„ „ Futures Steady.	
Quiet with a limited enquiry	
Tone of Manchester Market :—	
Mid. Americans	7.03plus3
Egyptian F.G.F.	9.unchgd.
New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) ..March	12.35plus3
May	12.12 „ 4
New York Official noon call March	12.36 „ 4
May	12.13 „ 5
New Orleans 10 a.m March	12.54 „ 4
May	12.60 „ 4

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	
F. M.	6.70—2
M. A.	6.72—2
A. M.	6.69—1
M. J.	6.68unchgd
J. J.	6.64 „
J. A.	6.60 „
A. S.	6.49 „
S. O.	6.34plus⅛
O. N.	6.25 „
N. D.	6.21 „

MISCELLANEOUS MARKET REPORT.

LONDON, Feb. 2.

WHEAT.

Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. Jan.-Feb. ; Hull nominal unchanged	37½
F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. nominal dull.	
Afloat for United Kingdom	2,590,000
South American Rozario Santa Fe—62lbs. no sellers.	
Barletta Russo—62½lbs. no sellers.	
South Australian Jan.-Feb. ; sellers unchanged	35⅝
Victorian Jan.-Feb. ; sellers unchanged	35⅝
New South Wales Jan.-Feb. ; sellers unchanged	35⅝

SEEDS.

Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship nominal.	
Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat. 416lbs. ex-Ship March April May ; Antwerp nearest value	52½plus ¼
Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship March April May ; Dunkirk value firmer	47½plus ¼
Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-Ship Feb.-March ; Dunkirk sellers firm unchanged	48⅛
Linseed Calcutta Feb.-March ; London sellers firm	47.3plus 6d
Linseed Argentine (La Plata) Feb-March Hamburg nearest value firm	42⅛plus ⅛
Bombay Cottonseed Feb.-March ; Hull done steady	£8—1s-3d

METALS.

Standard Copper G.M.B.	£66½plus ⅜
Copper Braziers	80¾plus ¼
Yellow Metal unchanged	6⅞

FREIGHT.

Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay Canal	9.9
Arrivals :—Orangemoor Braunfels.	

SUGAR.

German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double bags) sellers April August ; quiet	12.8¼—¾
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India nominal March ;	11.9¾—¼
German Beet-root 88 % sellers Feb.	9.2—½
German Beet-root 88 % sellers May ; unchanged	9.5
Opened easier closed steady	
E.A.R. & Similar Crystals C. & F India sellers March July ; quiet little doing unchanged	13.3¾
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta February value unchanged	11.4½
Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Bombay February value unchanged	11.3
Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta Jan.-March ; value unchanged	11.3
Raw Java, C.& F. Bombay and Karachi Jan.-March ; value unchanged	11.4½
Pine White Java C. & F. Calcutta Jan. March value unchanged	12.9
Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karach Jan.-March : value inactive idle	12.10½

RUBBER

Para Rubber Feb. March ; sellers quiet unchanged	3.1

SHEEP SKIN SALES.

LONDON Feb. 2.

Sheep skin sale opened to-day with a fair demand.

Sheep skins Madras medium easier a penny lower.

Sheep skins Madras ordinary a penny lower

Sheep skins Bombay ½d. to 1d. lower.

BOMBAY MARKET.

(From our Correspondents.)

BOMBAY, Feb.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages	*Rs.*	*From*	*Bank.*
3 cases	rupees 18,340	Hongkong	Eastern.
5 boxes „	30,000	„	Mercantile.
2 bundles „	4,000	Debai	Natio al.
1 parcel silver	5	London	Comptoir.

EXCHANGE.

We have still no change to report in this Market. Rates are steady but business is slack.

We quote:—

	s.	d.
BANKS SELLING—		
T. T. ready ..	1	4 3-32
D. D. mail	1	4 3-32
T. T. forward, Apl. ..	1	4
BANKS BUYING—		
Private D. D. ready ...	1	4 5-32
Credits 3 m-s ready ...	1	4 1-4
„ „ forward, May.	1	4 3-16
„ 6 m-s ready ...	1	4 11-32
Francs 3 m-s ready ...		171
Marks „ „ ...		139
60 dys Hongkong ...		139½
„ „ Shanghai ...		187½
„ „ Japan		148½

BULLION.

Bar Silver in London advanced ¼ for ready and 3/16 for delivery in two months, the rates bring 2611/16 and 267/16 respectively. The local Market opened at 76-11 for the first settlement and has declined 1 anna during the day, closing for all deliveries as under.

We quote:—	Rs.	a.	p.
English bar gold ...	23	15	9
Australian bar gold ...	23	15	8
Sovereigns ...	15	0	0
Silver (cum duty) ready...	76	13	0
1st Settlement ..	76	10	0
2nd Settlement...	76	4	0

Exports of Bar Silver from Bombay by Rail on 31st January and 1st February 1914.

	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway ...	154*	173,941
B. B. & C. I. Railway ...	86	101,828

* Boxes and Bars.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The Government Paper Market presented a seasaw movement to-day. The Market opened at Rs. 95/12, gradually declined to Rs. 95-10-6, but finally closed at Rs. 95-11 (buyers) for 27th February delivery. A fair amount of business was booked during the course of the day.

4 per cent. Port Trust Bonds stood steady at Rs. 10218.

SHARES.

The Cotton Mill Share Market stood active to-day and an improvement in the prices of several shares took place during the course of the day.

Davids opened at Rs. 477-8, improved to Rs. 482-8, but closed at Rs. 480 for March.

Fazulbhai advanced to Rs. 448-12, New Great Easterns moved up to Rs. 227-8 and Kohinoors to Rs. 762-8. Colaba moved up to Rs. 1,485. Crescent stood at Rs. 116-4. Madhavji were in demand at Rs. 1167-8.

Bombay Burma Trading Shares changed hands at Rs. 900 x.d. Bombay Steam Navigation Ordinary Shares declined to Rs. 222½ Bombay Electric Tram Ordinary Shares kept firm at Rs. 225. Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary Shares declined to Rs. 76 and Deferred to Rs. 135.

Tata Hydro Ordinary Shares stood firm at Rs. 1087-8. Bank of Bombay Shares improved to Rs. 1557-8. Bank of India Shares were placed at Rs. 64-8.

COTTON.

There was again little change in the American Markets, futures both in New York and New Orleans being unchanged to 2 points down. The Continent continues to buy new crop futures in Liverpool. The undertone of the Market is good, but at present the movement of the Market either way is small and operators for a rise or fall are cautious. Spinners are again buying more freely and Spot sales in Liverpool yesterday were 12,000 bales.

There was little or no change in the Local Market on opening this morning. Good Broach was quoted Rs. 284 and fine Khamgaon Akola March Rs. 240. The latter description has again been in demand, and there has also been business passing in fine Bengal March and fine Broach for March and April delivery. The tone of the Market at the close is easier. Good Broach is Rs. 281, fine Khamgaon Akola March Rs. 239 and fully good Bengal March Rs. 200.

B. C. T. A. QUOTATIONS.

Growths.	Sept. Fine.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good	Delivery.
I.G. Bengals	....	209	202	..	Ready.
M.G. Bengals		212	203	..	Ready.
M.G. Scind-Punjab		207	198	..	Ready.
M.G. Khandesh		220	211		Ready.
M.G. Hingunghat Wardha ..		269	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Nagpore, Kamptee		264	..	..	Ready
M.G. Yeotmahl		254	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Dhamangaum, Poolgaum		247	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Akola, Khamgaum "Fair Staple"		239	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Amraoti		241	..	..	Ready.
M.G. Broach.		288	..	..	Mar. 25th.
do.				283	„ 15-25
M.G. Muttia		215	201	..	Ready.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.

Opening Tone	Dull.
Estimated Sales	10,000
Total Imports	33,000

Months.	To-day's price.	
F. M.	6.68	— 2
M. A.	6.69	„ 3
A. M.	6.67	„ 2
M. J.	6.66	„ 2
J. J.	6.62	„ 2
J. A.	6.59	„ 1
A. S.	6.48	„ 1
S. O.	6.33	„ 1
O. N.	6.24	„ 1

WHEAT AND SEEDS.

Wheat :—The Market is steadier.

Quotations :—

	Rs	a.	p.	
Ready White, Pessi 85 % ...	5	10	0	R. T.
White Pessi 75 % ...	5	9	0	„
White Delhi, May ...	5	15	6	„

Linseed :—The Market is steady.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p
Bold Brown, Ready ...	7	12	0 B. T.
Bold Brown May ...	8	13	0 R. T.

Rapeseed :—The Market is quiet but steady.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p
Brown Cawnpore ...	7	12	0 B. T.
Yellow Cawnpore ...	9	0	0 „
Brown Delhi May ...	8	14	6 R. T.

Teelseed :—The Market is easier.

Quotations —

	Rs.	a.	p.
85 % Bold White.....56	8	0	
Mughi 53	0	0	
Black Kutni 44	8	0	

Groundnuts :—The Market is quiet.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a	p
Bold 47	8	0	
small 46	8	0	

Mowraseed :—The Market is quiet.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready 8	0	0 B. T.	

Poppyseed :—The Market is quiet.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Ready 10	2	0 B. T.	

Castorseed :—The Market is steady.

Quotations :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Madras ready . ..	..31	8	0
Guzerat ready . ..	..33	8	0

RECEIPTS.

The following are the Receipts of Cotton produce and principal Food Grains into Bombay for the 48 hours ending yesterday at 6 p.m. :—

Cotton	27,112 Bales
Wheat	5,703 Cwts.
Linseed	590 „
Rape, Rai, etc.	33 „
Gingelyseed.....	8,059 „
Poppyseed.....	Nil. „
Groundnuts.....	3,589 „
Castorseed	4,873 „
Rice	2,765 „
Myrabollams	2,632 „
Cottonseed	13,215 „
Mowraseed	21 „
Gram	1,577 „
Jowar.....	5,646 „
Maize	Nil. „
Barley	49 „

SAMUEL MONTAGU'S WEEKLY CIRCULAR.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Jan. 15.

Messrs. Samuel Montagu and Co., write us as follows under date London, January 15th :—

GOLD.

About £700,000 arrived in the form of bar gold, for which there was no external demand of consequence, except that from India. The shipment to that country this week was £181,000. £100,000 or so was purchased by a joint Stock Bank, to add to their gold reserve, and the Bank of England is expected to obtain the balance.

The following amounts were received by the Bank :—

Jan.	8th	£35,000	in bar	gold.
„	9th	68,000	„ „	„
„	10th	87,000	„ „	„
„	12th	177,000	„ „	„
„	13th	28,000	„ „	„
„	14th	25,000	„ „	„

During the week the total influx was, therefore, £420,000. A withdrawal of £100,000 in sovereigns for France was announced on the 12th instant, making the net official influx £320,000, but it is reported that the £100,000 sovereigns referred to still lie at the Bank of England.

The Royal Mint reports the issue and withdrawal of sovereigns during the last two years as follows:—

	ISSUED. 1912	1913
Issued	£30,248,742	24,125,082
Less withdrawals ...	2,170,000	1,221,706
Net Issue ...	£28,078,742	22,903,376

making a decrease in the issue on balance of £5,175,366.

The Transvaal output for 1913 is £37,358,040, compared with £38,757,560 in 1912, which was a record total. An increase in the severity of the present labour troubles of South Africa would render a further decrease in the mining output of the Transvaal not improbable.

Although the import of gold of all descriptions into India during 1913 is decreased by about £9,000,000, the import of bar gold alone, namely, £9,916,924, shows an increase of over £1,800,000, or over 22 per cent. As bar gold is used mostly for manufacture into jewellery, this fact is a remarkable evidence of the power and disposition of the Indian people to invest in articles of luxury, which, in this case, are also of substantial intrinsic value.

A remittance of £400,000 has been made from New York to Paris.

SILVER.

On the whole, prices have been fairly well maintained, especially in regard to cash silver. With the exception of the 9th instant and to-day, when 26½d. was fixed, the quotation for cash delivery was 25 5/8d.

Fresh arrivals continue to be restricted in amount, and, as a consequence, have commanded a premium, varying in extent from ⅛d. to ¼d. over the price of silver deliverable two months ahead.

The immediate future of the market is still dependent upon the "bear" covering which has to be effected. A considerable amount of "bear" sales is about to mature.

An Indian Currency Return cabled on the 9th instant shows a decrease of 30 lakhs under the denomination of rupees, but the note circulation has decreased still more, namely, by 40 lakhs. The holding of the Standard Reserve in India shows an increase of 10 lakhs in rupees, and a decrease of 36 lakhs in gold.

The stock in Bombay is practically non-existent. It is estimated at only £50,000. The off-take is about 70 bars a day.

The holdings of silver in Shanghai by Banks and others consist of £5,385,000 in sycee or currency, and of £270,000 in bars.

A shipment of £65,000 has been made from San Francisco to Hongkong.

The quotations to-day for cash and 2 mos. delivery are respectively 1/8d. and 3/16d. below those fixed a week ago.

Quotations for Bar Silver p. oz. std.

Jan. 9 26 1/2 cash 26 3/8 2 mos.
Jan. 10 26 5/8 cash 26 7/16 2 mos.
Jan. 12 26 5/8 cash 26 1/2 2 mos.
Jan. 13 26 5/8 cash 26 1/2 2 mos.
Jan. 14 26 5/8 cash 26 3/8 2 mos.
Jan. 15 26 1/2 cash 26 5/16 2 mos.

Average for the week:— 26.583 cash 26.416 2 mos.

Bank Rate	4½ per cent.
Bar Gold p. oz. std.	77/9
French Gold Coin p. oz.	Nominal
German Gold Coin p. oz.	Nominal.
U. S. A. Gold Coin p. oz.	Nominal.

BOMBAY SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Banks.

Name and Amount paid up.	When Div. Paid.	Last Div.	Approximate Quotation.
INDIAN BANKS.			R.
Bank of Bombay	July	13¾	1565
Bank of India Rs. 50	do.	6%	643
Bank of Bengal	do.	14%	1,690
Bank of Madras	do.	12%	1,390
Bank of Rangoon	..	6%	100
Bank of Baroda Rs. 50 ..	do.	8%	51
Bombay Merchants Bank Ld. Rs. 10	do.	7½%	2
The Central Bank of India Rs. 25	..	6	18
The Central Co-operative Bank, Rs. 15	..	6¾	17
Standard Bank Rs. 50 O. ..	..		
Standard Bank Rs. 50. P ..	..	6%	15
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	..	6%	25
Allahabad Bank ..	Jan.-Aug	14%	230
The Poona Bank (Old Issue) Rs. 30.	..	18%	360
New Issue Rs. 15 ..	June	10%	35
Punjab National Bank ..	do.		15
EXCHANGE BANKS ..		10%	175
Chartered Bank			
Mercantile Bank			
{ 12 A		16%	$22 1-2
{ 12 B		7%	£21 1-2
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corp.	do.	7%	£18-10
Eastern Bank, Ld, £4 ..	Feb.-	£4	£87½
National Bank of	Nov.	5%	75
India £12	Sep-Mar.	14%	600

Spinning and Weaving Companies.

Ahmedabad Advance ..	May-Oct.	28		820
Alliance	Apl-Oct.	Nil	50	Nom.
Berar Manufacturing ..	..	..		250
Bo. Cotton Manufacturing ..	..	..		102½
Bo. Dyeing and M. Co., ..	..	25		660
Bombay United	May-Nov	25		500
Century	Apl-Oct.	6		250
Central India	May-Nov	65		1,870
China	Mar-Sep.	50		655
Chinoi Silk	..	20		400
Colaba Land and Mill ..	Mar.-Sep	30		1,480
Coronation Mills	Mar.-Sep	Nil		460
Connaught	do.	Nil		100
Coorla	April	40		600
Crescent	Mar.-Sep.	6		116½
Currimbhoy	do.	10		228½
David	May.-Nov.	20		480
Edward Sassoon	..	8		190
Emperor Edward	..	25		415
Empress	Mar.-Sep.	..		150
Fazulbhoy	May	20		447½
Framjee Petit	Apl.-Oct.	50		1,425
Finlay Mills	..	7–8		317½
Gold Mohur	..	25		525
Hindustan	Mar.-Sep.	45		530
Howard and Bullough ..	do.	15		500
Hyderabad	do.	60		1,300
Imperial Cotton	do.	Nil		115
Indian Dyeing and Bleaching	..	4		105
Indian Manufacturing ..	do.	40		425
Indo-China Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	60		1,055
Indore Malwa	Dec.	4		141½
James Greaves	Mar.-Sep.	Nil		200
Jamshed Manufg. ..	Apl.-Oct.	6½		90
Jowraj Bros	May	20		400
Jubilee M. Co	Apl-Oct.	Nil		125
Khandesh Rs. 610. ..	June-Dec.	25		90½
Khatao	May-Nov.	45		1.335
Kohinoor	Mar.-Aug.	25		762½
Lakshmi Cotton	April.	60		1,170
Madhavji Dharamsi ..	June-Dec.	75		1,170
Madras United	June-Dec.	60		1,965
Maneckjee Petit	Mar.-Sep.	50		1,960
Meyer Sassoon	..	Nil		80
Morarjee Goculdas ..	Apl.-Oct.	115		2,770
Nawab of Cambay ..	..	30		310
New Great Eastern ..	Apl.-Oct.	7		228½
New City of Bombay ..	Mar.-Sep.	30		1,025
Phoenix	Jan.-July.	7		165
Presidency	Apl.-Oct.	Nil		300
Ripon	do.	Nil		250
Sassoon Cotton	April.	Yr.50		760
Sassoon Silk	do.	Yr.35		420
Sholapore	June-Dec.	250		4,800
S. Mahratta	Nov.	..		50
Standard Mills	May.-Nov.	40		1,170
Sun	Oct.	..		102½
Surat Rice Mill	May.	15		200
Swan	New O.	10		280
Swadeshi	May.-Oct.	50		1,400
Textile	Apl.-Oct.	60		1,240
Union Mill	..	Nil		250
Vishnu Cotton ..	O. ..	Nil		395
	P. ..	Nil		635
Western India	Sep.	45		430
Mysore Spinning ..	July.	15		240

Press Companies.

		Last Div. Rs.	Year Rs.
Akbar ..	May.	300	4,80
Albert Kurraches ..	Nov.	45	500
Breul's Cawnpore ..	Aug.	6%	120
The Bellary Press ..	Dec.	15	2000
Broach City ..	Oct.	14	18
Fort ..	Nov.	5	190
Godavery Valley ..	..	6	95
Harvey and Sabapathy ..	July	40	700
Hindustan P. & M. ..	..	15	725
Hingolee ..	Sept.	5	70
Indian Cotton ..	Oct.	8½	130
Jumna Ginning and Pressing Co., Ld. ..	..	7%	707
Kamgaum ..	Sept.	30	365
Mahmudpura Ctn. ..	..	7½	100
Mehuva ..	Oct.	Nil	125
Mercantile ..	do.	Nil	20
Manmar Manufacturing ..	Aug.	12½	210
New East India ..	Sep.	75	910
New Mofussil Co., ..	Nov.	50	810
New Berar ..	Oct.	35	500
New Prince of Wales ..	do.	45	695
Sind ..	Nov.	30	250
Surat City ..	Oct.	20	230
Volkart, U.P. Ld., ..	Sept.	40	625
Vardwan G.P. ..	..	12	139

Railway Companies.

Ahmedabad Dholaka Rly	Sep.-Aug.	5½%	142 C'
Ahmedabad Prantej Rly .	Feb.-July	6½	635
Amritsar Patty Rly. ..	Mar.-Aug.	6%	145
Central Provinces Railway Rs. 100 ..	Jan.-July.	4%	118
Dhond Baramati Rs. 80...		4%	115
Gaekwar Rlys. Rs. 100. ..		4%	110
Mandra hom rly. rs. 25	Jan.-July	4%	27
Sara-Sirajganj rly. rs. 25.	Jan.-July	4%	25½
Sind Light Rys. ..	June-Dec.		14
Tapti Valley Railway Co..	Apl.-Aug.	6%	88
Upper Sind Light rly. ..		4%	10

A Mysore correspondent writes to a Madras paper as follows:—There is a rumour here to the effect that H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore contemplates a visit to Europe, at an early date. It even goes so far as to say that the departure will be made early in February, and that the stay will be of three months' duration which of course, will enable His Highness to return to the capital in time for the Birthday festivities.

When other remedies fail to cure that headache, here's the cure. Stearns' Headache cure, headache gone in a few minutes.

ALL INDIA NEWS IN BRIEF.

His Highness the Aga Khan arrived in Calcutta on February 2.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the elevation of Murari Chand College, Sylhet, to first grade from next July involving the appointment of ten new professors.

The Karachi Indian Merchant's Association have written to the Karachi Port Trust to say that the Indian merchants are not prepared to take up the question of grain elevators at present.

Mr. Hugh McPherson, Revenue Secretary, Behar and Orissa Government acts as Chief Secretary, vice Mr. Robert Nathan proceeding on six months' sick leave this week. Mr. H. Coupland acts for Mr. McPherson.

It is notified that some 16,500 acres of reserved forest land in the Gogera and Montgomery tahsils of the Montgomery district (land with shrub growth commanded by the Lower Bari Doab Canal), have been given up for colonisation purposes.

A petition has been sent to the Governor of Bombay signed by over a thousand landlords and merchants of Sind praying that retrospective effect be given to the provision of Section 60, Transfer of Property Act of 1882.

Dr. Ganesh Prasad, of Queen's College Benares, has been selected as Professor of Applied mathematics in the College of Science at Calcutta, which owes its existence principally to the munificent endowments of Dr. Rshbehari Gheese and Sir Taraknath Palit.

General A. Phayre, C. B. Commanding ninth Secunderabad Division inspected the Royal Dublin Fusiliers on Saturday and Monday at St. Thomas Mount. He also inspected the 97th Battery, Royal Field Artillery and the 86th Carnatic Infantry.

At a recent meeting of the Punjab Chamber of Commerce it was resolved to address the Chief Commissioner of Delhi with a view to eliciting definite information concerning the possibility of a building site being made available for the erection of suitable premises for the Chamber. The lease of the present premises of the Chamber expires on 31st January, 1915.

A mass meeting of citizens of Secunderabad was held to adopt measures for submitting a memorial to the Resident, urging that Alexandra Road and not Oxford Street should be the dividing line between the Contonment and the town in the scheme for the separating of the civil and the military stations and to respectively protest against the civil part being designated Secunderabad Bazaars.

The ways of the police are past finding out, says the "Englishman." First the press were rigidly excluded from the preliminary enquiry into the Chitpore road political murder case; then they were admitted on condition that they did not mention the names of the witnesses, and when the captors of the prisoner came up for their rewards not only were their names, published to the wide world, but they were allowed to be photographed also for purposes of publication!

In connection with the proposed Ayurvedic and Unani College to be founded at Delhi, it was announced by Hazikulmulk Ajimal Khan that the Government had promised a site for the college in new Delhi. The immediate sum required for the buildings was six lakhs and of this Rs. 1,65,000 was in hand, including a donation of Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 100 monthly from the Nawab of Rampur. A committee was appointed to collect subscriptions in the provinces and it was decided that a college hostel be named after Sir James Meston.

Lady Adamson and the Government House party attended the annual Arts an Crafts Exhibition which opened on Monday afternoon at the Jubilee Hall, Rangoon, before a large gathering and will remain open for the next two days. Though the Exhibition is not as large as in previous years in some sections, yet the character of the exhibits on the whole has improved. A number of prizes were awarded in several sections. There was nothing of exceptional merit in the picture section. Mr. B. H. Wiles, artist, won the Lieutenant-Governor's prize for the best picture.

The ferry steamer Curzon, the second of three steamers ordered by the South Indian Railway Company has arrived at Pamban. Like the Hardinge she had an adventurous passage having taken four months to get here from Glasgow. She left Glasgow on 3rd September, and had to wait at Corenbian in Spain on account of engine trouble, and after leaving there she was further detained at Malta for similar causes and finally she underwent thorough overhauling at Aden. She is a fine vessel with electric lights and fans throughout and is designed to carry five hundred passengers. The third vessel Elgin is expected daily.

A public meeting of the Mahomedans of Amritsar was held on Sunday last in the Mosque of the late Shaik Khair-ud-din, to show sympathy with the "Zamindar" Resolutions were unanimously passed expressing, the sorrow of Mahomedans of Amritsar at the forfeiture by Government of the security and the "Zamindar" press begging Lord Hardinge's Government to intervene in the matter and set aside the orders of the Punjab Government, urging His Excellency to cancel the Press Act, and resolving that in order to keep the "Zamindar" the national paper, alive, a committee should be formed to collect funds for the "Zamindar" Relief Fund.

The following quotation from a report by Mr. Wyatt, a Punjab Inspector of Schools, on "surprise" visits to village and schools, deserves wider publicity than is afforded by a paragraph in the annual report on education:—"In one case the head teacher was away—collecting pupils in a neighbouring village, as his assistant explained; in another the teacher, who was also the village postman, was surrounded with postal material—he explained that he was giving lesson on the post office to the class. He had, however, in the interest evoked by this lesson, forgotten to mark their attendances. In a third case a group of pupils were sitting idly in the village and the teacher, an unexperienced youth from the normal school, could only explain that yesterday had been a public holiday. He had lost the key of the register almirah, so that it was not possible to discover at the moment how long the holidays had lasted."

BUCHANAN S

"BLACK & WHITE"

AND

"Red Seal"

SCOTCH WHISKIES.

POTATOES HAVE EYES.

Oh, that they could only read a few of the telling testimonials that are pouring in to us through the post for

SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC

the never-failing cure for Malaria and other fevers!

"Your Squibb's Mixture seems to work like magic here and is fast making a name" write Edward St. Rose and Co, from Mombasa. Of course we do not want you to believe in magic, but

NONE SO BLIND

as those who would not see.

Even Prejudice will give place to Preference where Squibb is concerned.

"I am generally prejudiced against patent medicines, but QUIBB'S I have found handy and effective in all kinds of fever."—REV. M. G. GOLDSMITH, Hyderabad, Dec.

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"The Popular Chemists of India"

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Do you like to penetrate the motives and sentiments of persons around you?

Do you like to fathom the minds of those you meet in business or Society?

Do you value control over others?

Do you value the power to conquer pain and banish sickness, to reform a misguided friend, to gain business success, to win profit, position and happiness?

If you do you must send for this book which we give away free to advertise the

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Secretary, The Latent Light Culture

PANNALAL TERRACES, GRANT ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE CENTURY WASHING Co.

COLLARS & SHIRTS GLAZED AT OUR ELECTRIC WORKS LOOK AS GOOD AS NEW.

DRY CLEANING

DONE BY EXPERTS.

DYEING, DRY-CLEANING AND ELECTRIC FINISHING WORKS.

Branch — KALBA DEVI

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Standing Committee, 4-10.

Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, Extraordinary General Meeting, 14, Hummum Street, 3.

Salle Francaise; third number of the "Spoken Journal," 6-20.

Rev. W. Mallis's lecture at Y. M. C. A., Wodehouse Road, Fort, at 6-30 p.m. Subject:—Egypt's Legacy to Israel.

High Court Criminal Sessions, 11-30 a.m.

THURSDAY, February 5.

Bombay Y. M. C. A., Address by Rev. W. Mallis, 6-30 p.m.

Lantern Lecture, History Unveiling Prophecy, the New Hall, 6-30 p.m.

Meet, Bombay Hunt, Santa Cruz, Daybreak.

FRIDAY, February 6.

Bombay Y. M. C. A., Address by Rev. W. Mallis, 6-30 p.m.

SATURDAY, February 7.

B. V. R. Camp of Instruction at Santa Cruz concludes

B. V. A. Camp opens.

Bombay Races, Eighth Extra Meeting, Mahaluxmi Race-course.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races.

Bombay Y. M. C. A., Address by Rev. W. Mallis, 6-30 p.m.

Bible Class for the Study of Prophecy, the New Hall, 6-30 p.m.

SUNDAY, February 8.

Bombay Hunt, Wankula.

MONDAY, February 9.

Royal Bombay Yacht Club Fancy Dress Ball.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph, Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

The Alcazar, Cinema de Luxe 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

The Gaiety "La Scala" theatre 6-30 p.m. and 7-45 p.m.

Olympia Cinematograph, Sandhurst Road, 5-15 to 6-45; 7 to 8-30; 9 to 10-30, and 11 to 12-30 (8. T.).

BAND AT ESPLANADE.

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. P. M. Thomson V. D. and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battn., B. B. & C. I. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, at the Esplanade Band Stand this evening, commencing at 5-45 p.m.

March Militaire ..... Schubert
Overture .....The Kings Lieutenant .....Titl
Valse Intermezzo, ...Flirtation .....Steck
Selection .....Haddon Hall .....Sullivan
Melody .....Amore .....Muratori
Serenata .....Love in Idleness .....Macbeth
Duett .....Two little Finches .....Kling
Potpourri of German Songs, &c.....Kappey
Fackeltanz ..... Eliott

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Regimental Orders by Major J. W. Hawes V. D., Commanding.

February 3.

40 Arms Issue of.—Members of Nos. 1 and 2 Companies are requested to draw their Arms and Accoutrements from Headquarters as early as possible between the hours of 9-0 a.m. and 4-0 p.m. on weekdays only.

Arms and Accoutrements cannot be issued at Headquarters after 12 noon on 5th instant.

43 Defence Light Manning.—The E. E. Company will parade on Apollo Bunder at 7-0 p.m., sharp, on Thursday, the 5th instant, and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning for night firing.

44 Proficiency Class.—It is notified for information that a Proficiency Class will be held in headquarters on Thursday, the 5th instant, at 7-0 p.m. All N. C. Os. desirous of competing in the Annual Skill at Arms Competition should attend these lectures.

45 Annual Camp.—The annual camp will be held at Colaba from Saturday 7th to Sunday 15th February 1914, both dates inclusive.

Parade at Colaba Station at 5-5 p.m. on Saturday 7th instant and March to Colaba.

Cyclists may proceed direct.

Members should send their bedding to Head Quarters by 10-0 a.m. on Saturday 7th February, so that arrangement can be made for Transport to Colaba.

Bed costs will be provided.

(Sd.) R. C. D. GRAHAM, Captain R.A.

Adjutant, Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY.

The "old boys" of the Bombay Education Society schools held a successful dance last night at the Town Hall.

BOMBAY SANITARY ASSOCIATION.

There will be a cinematograph performance in aid of the Indian Sanitary Institute Building Fund on Sunday 8th instant under the patronage of the Acting Municipal Commissioner.

JAIN STUDENTS' BROTHERHOOD.

A largely attended meeting of Jains as well as non-Jains, was held in the hall of Hirabag, on Sunday evening, under the presidentship of Mr. Jehangirji J. Vimadalal, Mr. Manilal H. Udani delivered a lecture on "Duties of Young Men."

FIRE IN A COAL-STACK.

A fire broke out early last night at Tank Bunder in a coal-stack, but owing to the prompt alarm raised by a ramoosee on watch, the engines were soon on the spot and it was quickly subdued. As it was only the centre portion of the stack that was burning the outbreak was probably due to spontaneous combustion through defective ventilation. The damage done was of a trifling nature.

EXCELSIOR CINEMA.

The management of the Excellsior Cinematograph Theatre has decided to engage His Excellency the Governor's band for the last house next Saturday, and for both houses on Sunday, when another big film, "Honesty": or "A Man's Struggle for Existence" will be shown. Mabel and Malfe, the comedy duetists, as well as Miss Gladys Cunningham, are to remain for another week, presenting an entirely new programme.

An important prospective booking is that of the Melbournes, the well-known variety artists.

BOMBAY POLICE COURTS.

ILLICIT POSSESSION OF COCAINE.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Excise Inspector McCarthy charged one Sherali Habibux, a Pathan, with having in his possession 304 grains of cocaine without a license, and with hindering the Excise officers in the discharge of their duties and attempting to escape from legal custody.

The accused was defended by Mr. Moosa, bar-at-law.

The accused was arrested at the staircase of a house in Northbrook Street and four bundles of cocaine were found. On being arrested the accused attempted to stab one of the Excise peons with a penknife, but his hand was seized before he could inflict any injury.

The accused denied the charged and said the cocaine was not found with him but was picked up from the floor behind the staircase. Another man had dropped it there and made good his excape. The accused produced two witnesses who deposed to having seen another man throw down the bundles and run away.

His Worship after recording the facts reserved judgement.

A SUCCESSFUL GAMBLING RAID.

BETTING ON SALE OF COTTON BALES.

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday, before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, Inspector Solway charged Kharsondas Khimji a physician, and Dalsukh Bhogilal, a broker, with running a gambling house in Kazi-Syed Street and seven others with gambling in it on the 24th ultimo.

The prosecution was conducted by Superintendent Sanderson, while Messrs. Crage, Solomon and Dastur, pleaders, defended.

It appears that on receipt of certain information Superintendent Sanderson obtained a warrant from the Commissioner of Police and raided the shop of the first accused. All the accused were in the room at the time, and a telephone, connected wth the Sutta Bazaar was near by in the same room. On searching the accused Rs. 200 in all were found on their persons. Several chits containing accounts of speculations were found in a drawer as well as Rs. 157 in cash.

R. H. Daviervala, a Parsee, who was summoned as a witness said the accused were betting on the number of cotton bales sold at the Sutta Bazaar. He deposed to having seen the first accused settle the previous day's speculation accounts with the men that same evening. He himself had ventured on a bet with a Rs. 5 note given to him by the police. When examined Mr. Daviervala said he had asked to be employed in the C.I.D. and was entrusted with this work by the Police to prove his ability for the position he applied for.

His Worship held that there was not sufficient evidence to show that six of the accused were gambling as their names did not appear on the slips of paper found in the drawer, whereas the names of the first, second and ninth accused did appear.

His Worship fined the first accused Rs. 150; the second Rs. 100; and the ninth Rs .15. The other six accused were acquitted.

UNDER THE FACTORIES' ACT

MILL MANAGER FINED.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, Rao Bahadur C. N. Setalvad disposed of a case in which Mr. T. Bristol, Manager of the Globe Mill at Parel, appeared to answer a charge preferred against him by Mr. W.B. Chambers,, Chief Inspector of Factories, for failing to secure the doors of scutchers in the mill and for neglecting to keep in proper condition the fastening of the dust door of a Platt's finishing scutcher.

Mr. Bristol was defended by Mr. Bakery of Messrs. Little and Company, Solicitors.

The prosecution contended that Mr. Chamber visited the mill in October last and noted the defects abovementioned and reported the matter accordingly, making an entry against it in the visit book. The prosecution moreover alleged that the dust chamber doors admitted access, to dangerous parts of the machinery.

Mr. Bristol called Mr. N. N. Wadia, Chairman of the Mill Owners' Association and Agent of the Textile and Spinning Mills and for Messrs. Platt Brothers, who denied this statement by saying that the dust chamber doors did not give any access to the dangerous parts of the machinery, and no other self-locking device was known. Mr. T Watts and Mr. A Cotton of the Currimbhoy and David Sassaan Mills corroborated Mr. Wadia's evidence.

His Worship however after carefully considering all the evidence was compelled to believe that the dust chambr doors did give access to the dangerous parts of the machinery, and therefore had no alternative but to convict the accused on the first charge. With regard to the second charge his Worship held that as the Jobber of Department had been prosecuted under that offence since he took the sole responsibility upon himself, the accused must be acquitted.

His Worship, on the first charge was satisfied that the demands of justice would be fairly met by imposing a fine of Rs. 5. on the accused.

ASSAULT ON EXCISE SEPOYS.

At the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Excise-Inspecor Hudson charged one Kowjan Mohansing, a recruit of the 2nd Rajputs. with having assaulted two Excise sepoys while in discharge of their duty. It was alleged that the accused, who arrived by the Delhi Express on Monday at 7 a.m. had with him six seers of tobacco and was detained by the sepoys and requested to come before the Inspector, when he assaulted the latter.

The Magistrate did not accept the denial of the accused, and sentenced him to a day's simple imprisonment and fined him Rs. 25.

CREDIT BANK CASE.

"JAFFER TOLD ME TO"

AHMED MOHAMED'S EVIDENCE.

HASSAN BROTHERS' LIABILITIES SIX LAKHS.

In the Credit Bank Case, yesterday, Ahmed Mohamed was further examined. He could offer no further explanation for the large transactions to which he lent his name and signature than that "Jaffer told me to" or "Jaffer asked me to." To the Magistrate's enquiry whether he received any consideration for lending his name and signature he answered that he received none, expect the sum of rupees one hundred paid him each month as Jaffer's clerk. The total indebtedness of the brothers to the Bank was nearly six lakhs.

Mahomedbhai Nensey, the father of the Hassan Brothers, was also examined. He acknowledged that he was helped by Jaffer when a High Court decree was passed against him, and that he signed promissory notes with Jaffer and Noor Mahomed.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, resumed the hearing of the case in which Superintendent Sullivan, of the C. I. D., charged Jaffer Joosub, lately Manager of the Credit Bank of India (in liquidation) with criminal breach of trust as a servant in respect of Rs. 52,330-5-3, between 10th December, 1912, and 10th June, 1913, and Rs. 16,000 on the 1st September, 1913.

Mr. E. F. Nicholson, Public Prosecutor, instructed by Superintendent Sullivan, appeared for the Crown, the accused was defended by Mr. F. Sorabji Talyarkhan and Mr. S. G. Velinkar, barristers-at-law, who were instructed by Mr. Framroze Mehta, of Messrs. Mansukhlal, Hiralal and Mehta.

Ahmed Mahomed, one of the Hassan Brothers, further examined by the Public Prosecutor, said that he signed the cheque to the Oriental Motor Car Co. as Jaffer had asked him to do so. The cheque was in payment of a Fiat motor-car purchased by Jaffer.

Why did you draw the cheque?—He asked me to.

Can you give any other reason?—No.

The car was kept with Jaffer. He rode in it sometimes along with Jaffer, but never alone. The cheque for Rs. 119-12 in favour of Rahim Joosub and Co. was signed by him. He thought it was in payment of the life premium for Mr. Jaffer.

Why did Hassan Brothers pay for it?—Mr. Jaffer asked me to.

Did you object?—No; he asked me to draw cheques and as I had done several times, I drew it in this instance.

The witness continuing said, Hassan Brothers had no interest on the life of Jaffer. He signed the cheque for 12,983-4-6 in favour of Rustam K. R. Cama. Hassan Brothers had no interest in Rustam K. R. Cama. Jaffer asked him to draw a cheque, which he did and handed it over to Jaffer

The Public Prosecutor: Did you ask him why?

Witness: No.

Public Prosecutor: Was any reason given to you?

Witness: No.

TO PAY JAFFER'S SHARE-BROKERS.

The promissory note for Rs. 75,000 was signed by witness; Jaffer asked him to sign it. Hassan Brothers did not want to borrow any money at that time from the Credit Bank. It was drawn in order to have money to pay Jaffer's share-brokers. He signed the cheque to Weld and Co. Hassan Brothers did business for Jaffer in their name. His brother received instructions from Jaffer and gave them to Weld and Co. Witness also signed the cheque payable to self. It was given to Nansan Gujji, who is a clerk of J. Mehta and Co., jewellers. He did not buy jewellery. Nansan Gujji had called at the office and Jaffer called witness downstairs and asked him to give the former a cheque for Rs. 690. The cheque for Rs. 100 was drawn by witness in favour of self, cashed by him and the money handed to Jaffer. The cheque was initialled by Jaffer. He did not know what it was for. Jaffer had asked him to draw a cheque for Rs. 100.

The Public Prosecutor: Dd you ever ask him the reason for the cheques you drew?

Witness: No.

The promissory note for Rs. 40,000 was signed by witness. At first he did not know the reason. He knew on the following day, January 10th, 1913, when the accused asked him to draw a cheque for Rs. 41,000 on Hassan Brothers' account and place it in the account in witness's name. It was a personal account only in the sense that it was in witness's name.

His personal account was opened on the 28th of December, 1911, and it was opened with a loan on a promissory note for Rs. 50,000. The note was also signed by Rahimtolla Mohamed.

Witness did not know Rahimtolla Mohamed before, but he believed Rahimtolla Mohamed was a relative of Jaffer's. He did not know whether he was an insolvent, and he had no previous interview with him prior to the signing of the note on 28th December, 1911. The note was discharged on the 15th January, 1912. Nothing was done in witness's account from the 15th January to the 6th of March. On that day a cheque for Rs. 2,000 in favour of M. C. Dhuramsey, was drawn. He did not know Dhuramsey before. Noor Mohamed asked him to draw the cheque, and he referred the request to Jaffer before he complied.

The Public Prosecutor: This account was in your name, so it was your account?

Witness: It was operated on by Mr. Jaffer and Mr. Noor Mahomed.

Immediately after this Rs. 2,000 was cashed, witness said he got a fixed loan of Rs. 10,000 on a promissory note, signed by himself.

The Public Prosecutor: Why did you not get anybody else to sign with you?

Witness: I was not told to.

A LOAN OF Rs. 1,25,000.

He did not give any security. There was an overdraft of nearly Rs. 2,000 on his account and there were some payments to be made. The payments were two sums of Rs. 3,000 one of Rs. 197 and of Rs. 50. The first and second were to M. C. Dhuramsey and Noor Mahomed. Noor Mahomed asked witness to sign cheques for these amounts and he took Jaffer's sanction. He did not owe money to either of these persons. Rs. 197 was for J. C. Smith, Noor Mahomed's trainer. Witness did not owe Smith any money, and he asked Jaffer before he gave the latter a cheque. The fourth sum, Rs. 50, witness did not remember, but he was sure he did not take it. Witness's balance in his account on the 4th of April was annas three, when he got a loan of Rs. 1,25,000. He did not remember who signed it; he believed there was other signatures. That was on the 29th June. The loan was repaid on the 9th July. It was a temporary loan.

The Public Prosecutor: Did you want money?

Witness: No.

The Public Prosecutor: Why did you sign it?

Witness: Jaffer asked me to.

Looking at his account roughly, witness said that many of the payments were for fixed loans, but there were others. Until the 6th November, 1912, they were fixed loans, but after that there were a series of credits from brokers. The whole of this time his account was a debit,—till the 13th of September, and it remained at a debit practically to the 10th of January, 1913, when the cheque of Rs. 41,000 was transferred to his account. He signed the cheques for Rs. 200, and Rs. 2,000. The former was paid to Jaffer and the latter to Government Paper brokers.

The Magistrate: Did you get anything for lending your name and signature to the accused?

Witness: I did not get anything. I was paid Rs. 100 per month as his clerk.

The witness further examined said the cheque for Rs. 1,500 was signed by him, and payment was received by his sepoy. The amount was to pay the brokers for share settlement. The money was brought to him and he paid it to Jaffer's share-brokers. The cheque for Rs. 2,500, dated the 20th of February was signed by witness. He received the money for the cheque and paid in Rs. 1,500 to Jaffer's account in the bank, and handed Jaffer Rs. 1,000 in cash. Looking at the books he found Rs. 1,500 credit to Jaffer's account on that day. Two cheques of Rs. 15 each were also signed by him. They were in payment of quarterly assessments on the Fiat motor-cars.

The cheque for Rs. 600 was signed by him and paid to S. Gunicassim for hundies on the bank which were already due. He knew Gunnicassim, who was a furniture dealer. Hassan Brothers had bought some furniture from Gunicassim to the value of Rs. 50 or 60. They did not owe him Rs. 600. He understood that S. Gunicassim was dead.

The cheque for Rs. 3,755 was also drawn by him. No actual cash was received, as it was in payment of the slips handed in by Jaffer drawing small amounts, which when accumulated were paid by cheque or by cash.

The Public Prosecutor: That will have to be taken out of the charge.

The witness explained that a token was given at the time by the ledger-keeper, which he handed to the cashier. The cashier handed him the slips, which he returned to Jaffer. The slips were ordinary bits of paper, on which the amount only was written. These slips were sometimes for small amounts and sometimes large. Only Jaffer signed such slips.

DRAWS CHEQUE AND HANDS CASH TO JAFFER.

The cheque for Rs. 6,000 on the April, 1913, was drawn by witness. He received the money and paid it to brokers for losses on Government Paper. The debts were Jaffer's. The cheque for 23,695-10-0 on the 9th of June was drawn by him in favour of Rustam K. R. Cama. He had no dealings with Cama. There was also a cheque drawn in payment for the rent of the room occupied by Hassan Brothers. They had a room over the bank for the purpose of receiving brokers and checking their accounts.

The cheque for Rs. 15,340 payable to self was signed by witness on the 27th January 1913. He handed the cash received to Jaffer. There was another cheque for Rs. 200 on the same day. Jaffer may have required this money afterwards. Both cheques were initialled by Jaffer before they were paid. Jaffer gave him no details, he simply asked him to draw the cheque and hand him over the money.

The cheque for Rs. 23,833-15-0 was drawn by witness in favour of Rustam K. R. Cama. They were like the other cheques to Cama. He did not know what it was for. He handed the cheque to Jaffer. The cheque for Rs. 58 on June 28th was drawn by him and the cash handed to Jaffer. He could give no further answer than that he was asked to draw a cheque and he handed the cash to Jaffer.

The cheque for Rs. 16,000 on the 1st of September was also drawn by witness.

The Magistrate: Why did you do it?

Witness: Jaffer asked me to.

Jaffer first asked him to draw it. He cashed the cheque, receiving notes for Rs. 16,000 and carried it to Jaffer's room, when Jaffer asked him to pay it into the account of Kazi Kabiruddin.

He was at the head of the Mandvi Branch. Hassan Brothers did not have an account there at the time. When Hassan Brothers had a room on the top of the Credit Bank, they had accounts at Mandvi and Kalbadevi. For the former account the money was received from the Credit Bank, for the latter, the money Rs. 5,000 was given by Noor Mohamed. The accused had something to do with the account.

"WHY THREE ACCOUNTS?"

The Public Prosecutor: Why did you keep threo accounts?

Witness: I do not know why it was, but Jaffer asked me to keep three accounts.

The Public Prosecutor: Is Hassan Brothers indebted now on these accounts to the bank?

Witness: Yes, about four lakhs of rupees. Besides this we have signed other promissory notes and hundis with Noor Mahomed, amounting to about two lakhs of rupees.

The cheque on the 26th September, 1911, was drawn by the witness for Rs. 5,000. He could not remember what it was for. On September 29th, 1911, a cheque for Rs. 8,000 was signed him. He was not sure what either was for. They were not for himself. He could not remember very well, but he thought the latter was for Jaffer when he went to Poona for the races. He had been once or twice with Jaffer to Poona. He did some racing business for Jaffer.

He signed the letter about the Fiat motor car. It was written at the French Motor Car Co. Jaffer was sitting in one of his other motor cars. The letter was to the Commissioner of Police informing him that he had sold his Fiat car to the French Motor Car Co.

Jaffer saw the brokers usually, continued the witness, but when Jaffer was busy they would occasionally come to Hassan Brothers, who would go to Jaffer and receive his instructions. The brothers did some business amounting to two or three hundred rupees on their own account. They did not keep accounts of these transactions, nor were they entered in Jaffer's books. Jaffer knew their circumstances well. He did not think they were millionaires. The Hassan Brothers were in his service in the bank.

The Magistrate: W ere you personally interested in any of the cheques drawn on behalf of Hassan Brothers on their account?

Witness: No. Only a few cheques were drawn for our own benefit, but they were always drawn in the name of other people.

The Magistrate: What would such cheques amount to altogether?

As witness could not say without the books, he was requested to have such a statement ready when he was next called.

The defence had no questions to ask.

Mahomedbhai Nensey, the father of the Hassan Brothers examined by the Public Prosecutor, said he was the father of Hassanally Abdulla and Ahmed Mohamed. He knew Jaffer Joosub. In August or September 1910 to May 1912 he was a broker to the Credit Bank. He made about Rs. 250 or 300 on an average each month. He had no money besides. In November or October 1910 a High Court decree was taken against him for Rs. 800. After an attachment was served he paid the money. The accused helped him. Asked why Jaffer should help him, witness explained that Jaffer was a trade broker to him when he had a firm, besides Jaffer was related to him.

The Public Prosecutor: Did Jaffer know you were unable to pay your debts?

Witness: Yes, he knew.

He had signed promissory notes in order to oblige and accommodate Noor Mahomed and Jaffer Joosub. He passed many such notes and hundis, but had kept no account. He did not receive any consideration. Besides the reasons already stated these were done as he used to get brokerage from the bank, his sons were employed at the bank, and Jaffer was his friend. His sons had no money. He was in the Bhewani Mills in the Punjab as a manager, receiving a salary of Rs. 250 per month, from May to November, 1912, and after that he came to Bombay and was employed in the Bombay Weaving Co., where Noor Mahomed Joosub was the agent on a salary of Rs. 200 per month. He stayed there from the 15th November 1912 to October 1913, till the Company went into liquidation.

The prosecution had no questions to ask.

The hearing was adjourned till the 17th.

THE QUAKER GIRL.

BY THE BOMBAY A. D. C.

The first performance of Lionel Monckton's well-known musical comedy by the Bombay A. D. C. will be given at the Excelsior Theatre, on February 11th, and according to rumour the production is going to be a great success, the charming music and sprightly libretto, receiving an excellent interpretation at the hands of the talented members of the club. The cast is to be a particularly strong one, including such well-known names as Messrs. Medley and Dodds, to say nothing of Mrs. Saxby and Mr. Douglas, two new singers who have recently joined the Club. The parts of Madame Blum and Captain Charteris have been entrustd to Mrs. Street and Mr. Duncan Wilson respectively, and the low comedy leads will be in the hands of Mr. and Mrs. Croft and Captain Meade, the minor characters being sustained by Miss Flynn, Miss Philbley and Mrs. Webb, the part of the detective by Mr. Watts. The scenery has been specially painted for the production, under the direction of Mr. Cecil Burns, of the school of Art and the custumes and other appointments promise to be all that can be desired. The piece is being produced entirely under the management of Mr. Cowen, the professional stage-manager of the Club. "The Quaker Girl" will probably be followed next month by the production of the amusing farce "Are you a Mason?" Messrs. Rose and Co. are doing the booking which up to now is extremely satisfactory.

THE PAREL ROAD MOTOR FATALITY

An inquest was held at the morgue yesterday by Mr. G. F. Chalk the Corner on the dead body of the Mahomedan who died on Monday night, at the J. J. Hospital as a result of the injuries received by being run over by a vehicle on Parel Road, on the night of the 28th ultimo.

Inspector Shaw in opening the evidence stated that on the night in question he found the deceased lying unconscious on the road near the tram line. The road was not well lighted at the time and the ground was wet with dew. Mr. Shaw surmised that the deceased must have been run over by some conveyance or fallen out of a tram car.

Ahmed Vazir, a chauffeur stated that on the night in question he was driving his master Mr Schlechtendahl home at 2-30 a.m. when he noticed something on Parel Road. He slowed down the car and sustained a bump and a minute afterwards heard a sound like a groan. The driver informed his master at home, and the latter went to the Police Station and stated what had occurred. The driver, who was dismissed by his master said he was frightened at the time of the occurrence and so did not look to see what he had run over.

Captain Prescott, House Surgeon was of opinion that the deceased died of concussion of the brain caused by being knocked down and run over by a motor car.

The jury returned a verdict in, accordance with the medical evidence.

SPORTING NEWS.

RACING.

ARRIVAL OF MR. T. FERGUSON'S STRING.

Mr. T. Ferguson who is well-known in India as the trainer of Mr. Galstaun's horses has arrived in Bombay from Calcutta with the following string which are entered for events in the coming Big Meeting:—Shining Way and Orepesa, about which the remarkable mistake took place recently, by which one was trained for the other's events, Lakme, Miss Drake, Hoppner Wayward and Wild, Valerius, Satellite and Watch Tower. With Mr. Ferguson's horses came T. Ferguson, junior, the steeplechase jockey, whose brother A. Ferguson has been riding for Mr. A. S. Oomer's table in Bombay during the Extra Meetings. Mr. Ferguson's eldest son, it will remembered, was badly bitten when the Calcutta Meeting was being held, by one of his charges, but his right hand which was the part injured, is rapidly healing, although from the bandages in which it is still swathed, the suggestion is that the arm will not permit of him riding for some time.

BOMBAY HUNT.

TWO FAST RUNS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

It is a strange coincidence that whenever a small field turns out, an unusually good morning's sport follows, and such was the case yesterday, when a field of 40 met the Master at Irla. No ladies were present.

Moving off early, a line was soon found and a good gallop across the bunds to Chackla Hill ensued. Crossing the Hill hounds pressed him over the Andheri Road, and checked in a kheto beyond. After a short pause the jack broke back again for the mange tope, which was reached after a sharp burst, the jack breasting the hill, with no time to jink was rolled over by the pack just as he reached the summit. The run was sharp from beginning to end, and the distance was covered in a very short period of time, so that there was ample time to draw again.

Taking the pack back to Sahar village Mr. Ash, drew in the covers beyond, and what turned out to be a very stout jack was set afoot. Setting his mask for the hills, he took the pack across the Bomanwadi Valley and swinging round in the Caluna direction, came to the melon grounds, which slope to the backwater and crossed at a particularly deep place through the gardens on the far side, after which he set his course alongside the Vihar Road, which he followed for a considerable distance, until he turned off into the Powai Valley. Evidently being headed here he turned back to the Vihar Road, which he crossed near the junction of the Andheri Road, and headed for Marole. After following him across the Valley, he was seen to break cover, and going at a good pace was soon out of sight across the bunds. Hounds getting his line followed after him at the good pace they had been going all morning, passing Marole Hill to the left they eventually came to the Vihar Road quite near to the lake. Hounds checked here, but taking o the aloe plantation at the side of the road, found their jack lying low, and worried him.

It was certainly the best morning we have had this season, the second run especially was an excellent one both for pace and variety of country covered. Mr. Ash is to be complimented on the unqualified success of his mastership during Col. Dunlop's absence.

Thursday's meet will be at Santa Cruz.

CRICKET AT LUCKNOW.

(Associated Press.)

LUCKNOW, Feb. 2.

In a cricket match the Civil Service beat La Martiniere by an innings and 132 runs.

BOMBAY IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

ROAD THROUGH CLOTH MARKET SITE.

A meeting of the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. J. P. Orr presiding.

The Board considered a note from the Deputy Land Manager in connection with the making of a road through the site of the Lakhmidass Khimji cloth market, which was totally destroyed by fire in November last.

The chairman remark d that on a former occasion they had passed a resolution that the scheme should be given up as the estimates amounted to five lakhs and a half. The Deputy Land Manager now pointed out that if certain proposals were carried out the cost would come to about a lakh and a half.

Mr. Wacha said that he had personally inspected the site which was in an abominable condition. Either the Trust or the Municipality must improve it. It was pointed out to him that if the original proposals were carried out, it would benefit the marketwallas and not the whole surrounding localities.

Mr. Tod said that if they drove a straight line through Telwadi, they would make much money. That would raise the value of their road and they would not be touching Vithalwadi at all.

Mr. Wacha suggested that they should hold a meeting one morning on the spot as they would be able to understand the scheme better then.

The matter was then adjourned.

REVISED BUILDING BYE-LAWS.

The next item on the agenda was the chairman's no the draft of revised building bye-laws.

Mr. Wacha suggested that before disposing of it at once they should obtain a report from Mr. W. A. Chambers on the draft. Mr. Chambers, he said, was at present the popular architect and his opinion would be of very great value to them.

It was resolvedto adjourn the matter and to request Mr. W. A. Chambers to favour them with a report with his comments on the draft.

Afer disposing of business of a formal nature, the meeting dispersed.

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The Hon'ble Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K.C.I.E., (Chairman).

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Age next birthday.	With Profits. Rs. a.
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25	24-2
30	27-4
35	31-5
40	36-11
45	43-14

These Premiums would generally elsewhere secure Rs. 800 only.

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APPLY
THE MANAGER,
"BOMBAY CHRONICLE,"
Medows Street,
Fort, BOMBAY.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTHS.

HOSKINS.—Jan. 17th, at Kheri-Lakhimpur, the wife of Mr. F. G. Hoskins, Court of Wards, of a daughter.

HUMFRESS.—On the 27th January, at 2, Cromwell-road, Kensington, S.W., the wife of H. T. Humfress, P. W. D., Etawah, of a daughter.

GLASFURD.—On the 29th January, at Nowshera, the wife of Major A. I. R. Glasfurd, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

TURKHUD—NAIK.—3rd February, 1914, at Girgaum Prarthana Mandir, B. S. Turkhud of the Bombay Port Trust to Hirabai Naik, daughter of Mr. R. B. Naik.

FROST—RAWLINS.—Jan. 15th, at St. Luke's Church, Jullundur, by the Rev. E. Guildford, C.M.S., assisted by the Rev. A. E. Stanley, Chaplain, Jullundur, Lieutenant-Colonel G. H. Frost, I.M.S., 4th Gurkhas, son of the late John Frost, Esq., of Ennis, Co. Clare, to Sara, daughter of the late Major-General J. S. Rawlins, sometime Commandant, 1st Gurkhas.

LANE—GRANT.—On the 14th January, at Lower Beeding Church, Charles MacDonald Lane, P. W. D., Bombay, to Jessie Helen (Janet), eldest daughter of John Brown Grant, J.P., of New Park, Horsham.

DEATHS.

ADAMS.—Jan. 15th, at The Old Rectory, Carshalton, Florence Emma, widow of the late Rev. R. L. Adams.

INGRAM.—On the 1st February, at Southampton, England, Henry Ingram, late Superintendent, Bombay Police. Deeply regretted.

MUDGE.—On the 23rd January, at the European Civil Hospital, Allahabad, Emily Susan Mudge.

ALDAM.—On the 24th January, Wilfred Carey Aldam of Assington Hall, Assington, Suffolk, aged 56 years.

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THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
Wednesday, Feb. 4.

SOUTH AFRICA AND THE EMPIRE.

In the course of the Debate in the Union Parliament, says Reuter, the House was thronged and presented a very impressive appearance. This is very gratifying, but there does not appear to have been anything very impressive in the proceedings themselves. One would have thought the Government would have been anxious to take the earliest opportunity to justify its arbitrary and revolutionary acts, but General Smuts refused to make any statement in introducing the Bill and said the Government would "explain everything on Wednesday." So, tomorrow, we shall know, presumably, all the details of the "red ruin" and revolution from which the Union Government have saved South Africa. The first reading of the Bill was thus secured. Mr. Cresswell made a vain appeal to the followers of General Hertzog and the Opposition to join in the attack on the Government, the leader of the Unionists announcing that they would suspend judgment, pending a full statement by the Government, but regretting, as everyone must regret, that the latter did not take the earliest opportunity of explaining its action. In the meanwhile, Mr. Ramsay Macdonald has announced that the Deportations will be made the subject of an official amendment to the Address when Parliament meets, and the matter will also be tested in the Courts in an action against the owners and the Captain of the Umgeni for illegal detention. Whether either of these proposed courses will be productive of any definite result is extremely questionable, but it will be remarkable if some means are not found of ensuring the prevention of this sort of arbitrary treatment of British subjects in the future. In any case we think it likely that the Union Government will be left in no doubt as to the view in which their conduct is held by all those in England who are not blindly prejudiced in favour of any sort of action taken against Labour leaders and to suppress strikes.

We note that the warning uttered by the Chief Liberal Whip that "interference with the independent assemblies on which our Empire is based would bring down the whole fabric in ruins," has been extremely well received in conservative circles in this country, and the hope has been expressed that "warning will also be taken to heart by those Indians, both here and in South Africa, who have hitherto been disposed to take an unduly optimistic view of the prospects of active intervention on their behalf by the Imperial authorities." We have not found any Indians yet, here or elsewhere, who take an optimistic view of the prospects of anything that may be done in South Africa, but it is certainly true that there are large numbers of Indians, the bulk of them in fact, who do not look at the question from this expedient point of view, but want to know why the Sovereign was allowed to give them a guarantee of the preservation of their equal rights as British Citizens, if the Imperial Government is going to plead that it is helpless in the face of the determination of a government of a colony to refuse them those rights. This is a dilemma from which we cannot escape by raising the bogey of the formation of an Anglo-Dutch-Africander Republic and the collapse of the whole fabric of Empire, because there are two horns to the dilemma, and the latter dread culmination is just as likely to result from a betrayal of the people of India, as it is from the taking of some bold step to bring a puffed-up Colonial government to its senses. People are apt to attach an exaggerated importance to the apprehension, which is based on the tall-talk of South African colonials, that the Union may cut the Imperial connection. It cannot afford to do so, for many reasons, which we will go into on another occasion, and it is the last thing that it has any wish to do,—if we except the Dutch extremists,—just at present. As we have often pointed out the King's Veto was not expressly reserved in the Constitution for nothing. It was inserted, obviously, for the protection of Imperial interests. We can, at least, hope that this latest action of this extraordinary Cabinet of Dutch Ministers will produce a sufficiency of criticism to serve as a warning that the exercise of the Imperial Veto is not altogether a fantastic impossibility. We, in India, cannot afford to adopt this deferential attitude towards the self-governing Dominions, anxious as we may be to avoid any sort of quarrelling within the Empire, and it is deplorable to think how much harm has been done by ill-informed journals like "The Pioneer," who crusted with conservatism as they are in all their political views, have suddenly developed this feeling of awe and respect for "independent assemblies." "The Pioneer", in its enthusiasm, even goes so far as to speak of "a sovereign parliament," which, of course, the Parliament of the Union of South Africa is only in a local sense, being subject in the ultimate resort to the authority of the British Parliament. That the latter will, in the present instance, go so far as to demand that Ministers should advise the exercise of the King's Veto in the case of the Indemnity Bill, is, of course, unlikely. But it is certain that it will not stand very much of this sort of thing from South Africa, and the expression of opinion will no doubt be strong enough and wide enough to serve as a warning.

GOVERNMENT AND THE MARATHI SCRIPTS.

It is inevitable that the policy of Governments should occasionally change in any particular matter, and to be unwilling to change one's mind is a sign of weakness. But the policy of the Bombay Government towards the Marathi scripts has shown a remarkable fluctuation during the past few years. Yet we venture to predict yet another fluctuation. As the public are aware there are two ways of writing Marathi. One, which is called "balbodh," is the printed script, and is practically identical with the historic Sanskrit "Nagari." It is used for printing all Marathi books, and all Sanskrit books published in Western India. It is also used as a script for writing purposes, especially by the more backward classes. The other, which is called "Modi" is an elegant cursive script, the origin of which is unknown. Being far less tiring to write and quite as easy to read when written, that is to say by anyone thoroughly acquainted with the language, it is naturally used for all correspondence and business purposes by the educated classes. It is necessary to make the reservation in the last sentence because Modi contains one or two forms which stand for more than one sound. For instance the long and short vowels *i* and *u* are not distinguished, and again *k* and *la* are indistinguishable. Consequently as the orthographic spelling of Marathi is not yet fixed, the position being about the same as that of English in the late Elizabethan period, printers insist on all important works being submitted in "balbodh." In this matter we may compare the general practice of English printers of refusing all matter not typewritten, though the position is not quite similar, as the number of words with variable spelling in English is small. All that we mean to point out is that the argument that, because printers require their copy in "balbodh" therefore Government are wise in disallowing balbodh in Government offices, is just as questionable as an order of an English Government department would be forbidding entirely the use of pens and ink. To continue our historical survey we would point out that owing to the troublesome character of Nagari for writing purposes the history of Indian scripts has been a long struggle against it. Those nations which used palm leaves for writing upon also found that the frequent straight horizontal lines of the Nagari split their leaves, and hence the rounded scripts of Burmese, Kanarese, and Telegu all of which come from the Nagari or from earlier scripts to which Nagari also may be referred. Those nations which used rice-paper used the Nagari written with a reed-pen. That manuscripts written in this script are very easy to read is not a fact. From its character as a clean-cut upright writing like the Roman Unicals Nagari in the hands of scribes frequently degenerated into a sloping straggling script comparable to the most difficult forms of mediaeval Gothic. Thereafter in later times the various scripts of Bengali, Gujarathi, Rajasthani, Gurumukhi, Modi and others were evolved; and out of all these Modi is certainly the most elegant and the most genuinely cursive of them all. Until a few years ago this elegant and clear script was used without complaint in all Government clerical work. Unfortunately our officials have allowed their clerical establishments to become extremely slovenly in the matter of handwriting both English and vernacular. Different departments differ in this particular. The police is probably the worst, and the Revenue Department second, while the Education and Public Works Departments are very much less to blame. This habit of slovenly handwriting in the Revenue Department is the main cause of the trouble. The malady was observed but incorrectly diagnosed, and a wrong remedy prescribed. Instead of instructing their officers to insist on better writing, and on making bad writing a bar to promotion, Government have changed the script in use in their offices. And we believe we are right in saying that it was changed mainly on the recommendations of one or two officers. Nor was the change made once and for all. First it was tried as an experiment, then ordered in two districts. Thereafter being reported on unfavourably it was abandoned. Now it has been re-ordered in all districts. The advantages claimed for Balbodh are that it can be written as quickly and easily as Modi, and is far more legible. None of these propositions are admitted by Indian opinion. Modi is certainly more comfortable and far less tiring to the hand. And as far as legibility is concerned well written Modi is very clear, and no script, —not even Balbodh,—is easily legible when written badly. Indeed the opinion of most Marathi scholars would we think endorse the view that badly written Modi is the less difficult of the two. Forbes in the introduction to one of his grammars remarked that the key to reading manuscripts of foreign languages is not a knowledge of the script but a thorough knowledge of the language, and any of our readers can prove this for himself by borrowing from his servants a letter in Goanese and trying to make out the words. One of our contemporaries writing upon the present subject remarked that when Modi was in use no district officer could read his vernacular correspondences; while now they all can. Both of these statements are palpable exaggerations. Under the old style many district officers habitually read and wrote much of their own vernacular work; and if there are now more who do so, that is probably due to a temporary interest created by the change of script which would wear off in time. We do not however think that it will have time to wear off. The introduction of Balbodh has, we believe, no solid opinion behind it. We doubt very much whether many of the English officers who have experience of Marathi approve of the change. That educated Indian opinion in Maharashtura is solidly against it is a fact. That Balbodh is less comfortable to write than the cursive script is a fact. And that it is on the average any easier to read we are not prepared to admit. In these circumstances we hope and venture to predict that, with the possible exception of the Registration Department, Modi will within a very short time be restored to its natural position as the ordinary cursive business script of the Marathi language.

DAY BY DAY.

Mr. Justice Bucknill.

The retirement of Mr. Justice Bucknill, one of the puisne judges of the King's Bench Division, which Reuter announces to-day has been expected for some time. Sir Thomas Bucknill, has been on the Bench since 1899 and has, therefore, just earned the pension to which he is entitled after fifteen years' service as a judge. He was called to the Bar at the Inner Temple as long ago as 1868 and was Recorder of Exeter from 1885 until he was made a judge. He sat in the conservative interest for the Epsom Division of Surrey from 1892 to 1899. Sir Thomas Bucknill is the editor of several legal publications, among which are "Abbott on Shipping," "Sir S. Cook's Common Pleas Reports" and "Cunningham's Reports."

The Revds. C. F. Andrews and W. W. Pearson in S. Africa.

The number of "Indian Opinion," Durban, just to hand contains an interesting account of the warm welcome given by the Indian community in South Africa to the Revds. C. F. Andrews and W. W. Pearson, who went to South Africa personally to investigate Indian grievances. They were given an enthusiastic welcome by the Indian community, both on the wharf at Durban and at the subsequent reception held at the residence of Mr. Moosa, a leading Indian merchant. On the latter occasion a number of European sympathisers of both sexes, were present. Among these were the Rev. Archdeacon Gregson, the Revds. Hodson, Baillie and Batts, representing a large body of European churchmen, and European ladies, like Miss Molteno, Mrs. Pywell, Mrs. Polak, Mrs. West, the Misses Graham, etc. Archdeacon Gregson in welcoming Messrs. Andrews and Pearson, remarked that there was a body of Europeans in South Africa who were trying in their own way to smooth over the difficulties which at present faced the community and they were determined to leave no stone unturned to see that justice was done. The Indian question was affecting everyone. "What we want," he said, "is the naked truth; we want facts. Then, we may, by God's help, be able to assist in finding a solution of this great problem."

Reception by Hindus.

The Revds. C. F. Andrews and W. W. Pearson were the recipients of a still greater welcome at the hands of the Hindu and other communities of Natal on Sunday the 3rd January at a gathering at the Surat Hindu Association Dharmasala, which was very largely attended. Mr. Gandhi, as the mouthpiece of the entire community, warmly thanked the visitors for their great self-sacrifice and practical sympathy with the Indian cause. Mr. Gandhi observed that when the announcement was made in the papers of their coming, it gave a new hope to them in a time of darkness. They felt that the hand of God was upon their movement. Mr. Andrews in thanking the Indians said he had brought a message from the Motherland and that message was one of love. "To-day, for the first time after landing," he said, "I meet, face to face, a large assembly of Indian faces, and my heart leaps for joy because here is India again,—the India that I know and love so well."

Hindus and Mahomedans in the Census.

In his Census Report for 1911, Mr. Gait, the Special Commissioner, has some interesting remarks on the relatively progressive nature of the Mahomedan community, as compared with the Hindus, which must compel attention from all concerned with the future of the latter. The Census shows that, whereas the Mahomedan population in British India, increased by 6.7 per cent. during the decade, Hindus increased by only 5 per cent. One explanation of this phenomenon may lie in the fact, noticed in the Census Report, that, while Hinduism is stagnant and rarely admits of recruits from alien races, as regards Mahomedanism there is a small but continuous accession of converts from Hinduism and other faiths. In East Bengal and Assam, where the Moslem population is mostly of Hindu descent, the greater cohesion and virility of the community in comparison with the Hindus is easily noticeable. In Burma also, whereas the Hindu settlers show a tendency to become absorbed in the Buddhist population, the Mahomedans continue to be unaffected by the religious environment in which their lot is cast and show no falling off in numbers.

Mahomedans More Prolific.

Apart from this unique characteristic of Islam, Mr. Gait is inclined to think that the main cause for the relatively more rapid progress of the Mahomedans is to be sought for in the fact that they are more prolific. Mr. Gait says:—

"This may possibly be due partly to their more nourishing dietary, but the main reason is that their social customs are more favourable to a high birth-rate than those of the Hindus. They have fewer marriage restrictions, early marriage is uncommon, and widows remarry more freely. The greater reproductive capacity of the Mahomedans is shown by the fact that the proportion of married females to the total number of females aged '15—40' exceeds the corresponding proportion for Hindus. The result is that the Mahomedans have 37 children aged '0—5' to every 100 persons aged '15—40' while the Hindus have only 33. Since 1881 the number of Mahomedans in the areas then enumerated has risen by 26.4 per cent. while the corresponding increase for Hindus is only 15.1 per cent."

The Brahmaputra Erosion.

It would appear that the erosion of the Brahmaputra has been causing considerable apprehension in the minds of the engineers at Dibrugarh for some time past. Early last year, the action of the river became so destructive that the bank near the town and station was covered with a strong protective mattress. Unfortunately, however, the river rose too early for the defence works to be completed and the result was that over a length of some 400 to 500 yards about 6 to 10 feet of erosion occurred in some places and the road behind was also damaged. The mattress will be put up securely this year. An attempt is also being made to see if the flow of the Brahmaputra into the Dibru river can be increased. A pot hole which has been formed under the bank opposite the Circuit House and Planters Stores will be filled up if possible, and the bed covered with a coat of stone. It has been noticed that the point of attack by the river has been slowly moving downwards. If this tendency is maintained and if the experiments of the engineers to divert the river's flow succeed, it is hoped that Dibrugarh will remain intact.

The Hon. Mr. W. M. Hailey and Messrs Lutyens and Baker, architects, returned to Delhi on Monday from their visit to Rajputana where they saw various styles of Indian architecture.

THE DEPORTATIONS.

DEBATE ON INDEMNITY BILL.

FIRST READING PASSED.

LABOUR LEADER'S ATTACK.

CHARGE OF FOSTERING UNREST.

MOTION TO INTERCEPT STEAMER REFUSED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CAPETOWN, Feb. 2.

The Indemnity Bill passed its first reading after a Labour amendment had been proposed denouncing the deportations. The amendment was rejected, the Labourites alone forming the minority.

CAPETOWN, Feb. 3.

In the course of the debate on the Indemnity Bill, the House was thronged and presented a very impressive appearance.

Sir Thomas Smartt, Leader of the Opposition, asked his followers to suspend their judgment pending a full statement by the Government. He added that, although he regretted that the Government had not taken the earliest opportunity of explaining its action, he held it to be the duty of the Government to use every instrument to maintain order.

General Smuts, replying, pointed out that it was unusual to make a statement on the first reading of a Bill. The Government, he added, would explain fully on Wednesday.

The Labour Leader, Mr. Creswell, virulently attacked the Government, which he accused of fostering unrest. He made an impassioned but fruitless appeal to the followers of General Hertzog and the Opposition to join in an attack on the Government.

The Speaker refused a Labourite motion to intercept the steamer Umgeni.

OFFICIAL AMENDMENT TO ADDRESS.

PROPOSED LEGAL TEST.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Mr. Ramsay Macdonald announces that the South African deportations will be made the subject of an official amendment to the Address when Parliament meets. The matter will also be tested in the Courts in an action against the owners and the captain of the Umgeni for illegal detention.

LORD GLADSTONE NOT RESPONSIBLE FOR DEPORTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Mr. Herbert Samuel, Postmaster-General, speaking at Harrogate, declared, that the responsibility for the deportation of the South African Labour leaders did not rest with Lord Gladstone whose assent was not asked because it was not required.

GERMAN SOCIALISTS' PROTEST AGAINST FRANCHISE.

COLLISIONS WITH POLICE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, Feb. 3.

The Socialist mass-meetings, held in Brunswick to protest against the existing franchise, have resulted in collisions with the police, many persons being injured. Duke Ernest Auguste refused to allow his castle-gates to be shut.

BETRAYAL OF MILITARY SECRETS.

GERMAN EX-NAVAL CAPTAIN'S TRIAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BERLIN, Feb. 3.

The trial of a retired naval captain, von Der Goltz, a relative of Marshal von Der Goltz, the regenerator of the Turkish army, has begun behind closed doors.

The charge against him is not specified, but it is supposed to be in connection with the betrayal of military secrets.

The accused was at the time of his arrest the representative in Berlin of Ehrhardts Duesseldorf, a firm of gunmakers.

A petty officer attached to the wireless service was sentenced to-day to 43 months' penal servitude for the betrayal of secrets.

INDIAN GRIEVANCES COMMISSION.

EVIDENCE OF MESSRS. KYNOCH'S MANAGER.

UNFAIR COLLECTION OF £3 TAX.

DURBAN, Feb. 3.

Giving evidence before the Indian Commission, the managers of Messrs. Kynochs and another firm declared that the chief objection to the £3 tax was the unfair manner of collection. Men who were in arrears became vagabonds for fear of the police.

THE AGA KHAN'S HOPE FOR SETTLEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 3.

Interviewed by a "Statesman" representative last night, H. H. the Aga Khan referring to the affairs in South Africa said he was very hopeful that the deliberations would be satisfactory to all parties concerned. It was, he added, extremely fortunate that Sir Benjamin Robertson whose sound judgment and wide knowledge of Indian affairs were well-known, had gone to the seat of the trouble.

"PARSIFAL" PRODUCED AT COVENT GARDEN.

QUEUE FORMS 16 HOURS IN ADVANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 3.

"Parsifal" was produced for the first time in England at Covent Garden last night. The setting was most brilliant. The audience included Queen Alexandra. A queue of enthusiasts began to form at 4-30 in the morning.

AEROPLANE EXHIBITION AT WINDSOR.

THEIR MAJESTIES' CONGRATULATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Mr. Hamel gave an exhibition in his aeroplane before Their Majesties at Windsor to-day. He "looped the loop" fourteen times and executed two wonderful double turns. Their Majesties subsequently congratulated him.

RETIREMENT OF MR. JUSTICE BUCKNILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Mr. Justice Bucknill has resigned on account of ill-health.

NEW FRENCH LOAN BONDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PARIS, Feb. 3.

The Budget Committee of the Chamber has authorised the Government to issue 800,000,000 francs worth of bonds.

CHINESE FINANCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PEKING, Feb. 2.

All liabilities for 1913 secured upon Customs and Salt Tax have been met.

FOOTBALL ASSOCIATION CUP.

THIRD ROUND TIES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Following is the draw for the third round of the Football Association Cup:—

Aston Villa v. West Bromwich Albion.
Millwall v. Sheffield United.
Wolverhampton Wanderers or Sheffield Wednesday v. Brighton and Hove Albion.
Sunderland v. Preston North End.
Birmingham v. Queens Park Rangers.
Blackburn Rovers v. Manchester City.
West Ham United v. Liverpool.
Burney v. Bolton Wanderers.

The results in the second round, played on January 31st were:—

Aston Villa beat Exeter City.
W. Bromwich Albion beat Leeds.
Millwall beat Bradford City.
Sheffield United beat Bradford.
Sunderland beat Plymouth Argyle.
Preston North End beat Glossop.
Birmingham beat Huddersfield.
Queen's Park Rangers beat Swansea.
Blackburn Rovers beat Bury.
Manchester City beat Tottenham Spurs.
West Ham beat Crystal Palace.
Liverpool beat Gillingham.
Burnley beat Derby County.
Bolton Wanderers beat Swindon.
Brighton beat Clapton Orient.
Wolves drew with Sheffield Wed.

CRICKET IN S. AFRICA.

M.C.C. DRAW WITH TRANSVAAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 3.

The cricket match between the M. C. C. and the Transvaal resulted in a draw.

MR. BONAR LAW ON GENERAL ELECTION.

UNIONISTS PREPARING FOR IT IN MAY.

THE INDEMNITY BILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 2.

Mr. Bonar Law in a letter says he is convinced that a general election is not far distant.

The Unionist headquarters have circularised the Unionist agents to be prepared for an election in May.

It is pointed out that the Government are not only faced with the Ulster problem and revolt over the Navy Estimates, but it is also declared that many Liberals and Labourites will demand that the Royal Assent be refused to the South African Indemnity Bill.

PREMIER ON SAFEGUARDS FOR ULSTER.

Messrs. Asquith, Redmond and Birrell, conferred for an hour and a half to-day at Downing Street, when they discussed the safeguards to be adopted with regard to Ulster.

LATE LORD STRATHCONA'S PROPERTY.

£500,000 FOR HEIRS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 2.

The late Lord Strathcona left his Scottish estates of the value of half-a-million sterling to the heirs succeeding to the title. Among the bequests are £200,000 to Victoria College, Montreal, £100,000 to Victoria Hospital, Montreal, and £100,000 to Yale University.

Among others receiving legacies are English and Scottish Universities and charities, the residue going to Lord Strathcona's daughter, who is now Lady Strathcona.

HEREFORD TEACHERS' STRIKE.

PUPILS ON "BLACKLEGS."

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Lively scenes have been occurring in connection with the strike of teachers in Herefordshire, the pupils resenting the presence of strike-breaking teachers, overturning desks and throwing inkpots and books about. Several collisions have taken place in the streets between striking and non-striking children, whom parents have had to separate.

ATLANTIC RATE WAR.

NEGOTIATIONS IN PROGRESS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

BREMEN Feb. 3.

Overtures are already being made with a view to ending the Atlantic rate war. Norddeutscher Lloyd has consented to the prolongation of agreements till the end of February in order to facilitate further negotiations. Hamburg-Amerika has not yet replied.

U. S. IMMIGRATION.

ADOPTION OF AMENDMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.

The House of Representatives has adopted the amendment to the Immigration Bill excluding Hindus, Mongolians or members of the Yellow Races, Malays and Africans from the country, except where their right to entry is governed by Treaty.

JAPANESE NOT AFFECTED.

LATER.

A rider has been added to the Alien Exclusion Amendment to the Immigration Bill, providing that, unless otherwise stipulated in existing agreements, all conventions and agreements shall hereafter comprise this exclusion. The proposed legislation would not affect Japanese immigration.

U. S. STEEL CORPORATION.

CHARGE OF RECEIVING REBATES ON RAILWAYS TO BE INVESTIGATED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 3.

The Senate has requested the Inter-State Commerce Commission to investigate the charges made against the U. S. Steel Corporation of receiving rebates from railways.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 3.

The death is announced, of Admiral Germinet of the French navy.

REBELLION IN MINIATURE.

THE RECENT BHIL RISING.

A ROMANTIC STORY.

FROM PLOUGHMAN TO PROPHET.

GOVIND GIR AND HIS FOLLOWERS.

INTERESTING POLITICAL TRIAL.

(Specially written for "The Chronicle.")

A unique political trial will commence to-morrow at Sunth in the Rewa Kantha Agency. Though the rather sensational and at times alarming incidents that led up to it took place within the Presidency of Bombay, now nearly three months ago, very meagre accounts of the affair have as yet appeared, owing to the remoteness of the scene of the incidents that occurred and it will not be out of place, therefore, to give a fuller account. In the telling of the story it may not be possible always to distinguish facts from allegations, and it must be remembered that the story that is told is the story for the prosecution:—Govindgar or Govind Gir, as the central figure in this melodrama now calls himself, was originally Govanio Bechario, a Banjara by caste and a native of Verchha in Dungarpur State. Incidentally a curious fact may be recorded here that people there believe that if you utter the name Verchha before breakfast you will go without food the whole day, and consequently the village is almost always called Balyun-gam, i.e., a village that had better be burnt. Govanio, now about forty-five years of age. shifted from place to place and about eight years ago migrated to the Sunth State where forsaking his hereditary occupation, he became tiller of the soil. Two years ago he found another change congenial and setting up as a religious and social reformer, became a Sadhu of a sort, styled himself Govindgar and began to preach almost exclusively amongst the Bhils.

TENTH INCARNATION OF VISHNU.

He initiated his disciples into a secret society by breathing into their ears and whispering a supposed *mantra*. The disciples in their turn were made to acknowledge him as the tenth incarnation of Vishnu, which he called "Niklanka," to give up animal food and intoxicating liquors but neither Bhang nor Ganja-smoking, renounce thieving and the kidnapping of women and to abjure resort to State Courts. In the millennium that was coming under his leadership, he promised his disciples, there would be no Rajas or officials, the Bhils would again become masters of their own land, would no more be impressed for labour but on the contrary the so-called upper classes of to-day would become their slaves, and these latter would particularly be made to work at mills like those used in the country for crushing oil-seeds, which would be installed at no less places than the present palaces. He enjoined his followers to take care that none of the upper classes, whom he termed *Dophas* or ignoorant fools, *Vanthyas* or the abandoned and lost, and *Nugras* or the unqualified, got a scent of al this, and even a literate Bhil was admitted into the fold after a good deal of scrutiny and hesitation. His chief emblem was a pair of heavy iron tongs and as his disciples also were instructed to possess one each, the blacksmiths in the affected districts carried on a lively trade. These tongs, according to the positions in which they were held in the hand or inserted into the ground or in the ashes about his sacred fire, were destined to play the part of various weapons of offence and defence, and of tools for obtaining livelihood; while the guns and swords etc. of the present day authorities were at his bidding to be rendered harmless and even to melt into nothingness.

AN ARMED CAMP.

Whatever, his progress may have been in the beginning, in the short interval between March and November, 1913, his influence and his creed spread over parts of Mahi Kantha, Rewa Kantha, Southern Rajputana and Central India Agencies and in the Panch Mahals, or to be more specific from Idar State in the north-west to Jhabua State and Dohad Taluka in the south-east, a distance of about a hundred and twenty-five miles in a straight line. The Guru's chief strength lay, however, in Sunth and Banswara States and in the Panch Mahals District. His immediate object is still in doubt, but after a few preliminary meetings one great assembly was held at Salakara, an island in the Mahi River, near the meeting of the boundaries of Sunth, Kadana, Banswara and Dungarpur, where Govindgar's chief lieutenant Poonjia, a Bhil headman of Doongra in Sunth, took the leading part and where it was decided that the members of the cult should in all their strength assemble, each well-armed and provided with six weeks' rations at Mangadh before the Diwali holidays. This place Mangadh is of a peculiar importance strategically. It is a flat abrupt end of a rocky ridge almost impossible of access from all sides but the south, and providing a roomy camping ground, while the ruins of an old fort could be easily, as they subsequently actually were repaired for offensive purposes But its great superiority lay in the fact that the boundary between Banswara and Sunth ran across the place so that neither State could claim exclusive jurisdiction over them, and if the worst happened, the offenders could easily abscond into Kadana or Dungarpur territories barely half-a-dozen miles away.

THE BAPJI AND MAJI.

They accordingly assembled at Mangadh, coming from all quarters well equipped and provisioned, many abandoning their homes and lands and bringing away with them their women, children and cattle, the total being variously estimated at from two to ten thousand. The camp resembled that of a ruling potentate. At all important points sentries were placed with swords unsheathed who allowed no one to pass in or out without pass-words. The person of Govindgar was especially well-protected by guards, whether he slept, ate his meals, performed his mock sacrifices at the sacred fire or went round on horseback on a tour of inspection of the sentries, fortifications and the camp generally. He was the Bapji or the Lord; his brother's widow whom he had taken as wife, being the Maji or the great mother, his children and hers known by names ordinarily used only for children of Rajput ruling chiefs while his lieutenants like Poonjia above-mentioned were referred to as the vicegerents for the various states which these people were going to conquer. Various military and civil functions and dignities were assigned to several people among whom had to be included certain traders and money-lenders though these could not be admitted into the camp.

POLICE POST BESIEGED.

The matters assumed such proportions, the states of Banswara and Sunth thought it was time to act vigorously. Before they could do anything however, the Bhils captured a Sunth Police Jemadar, killed another policeman, and kept the former a close and much maltreated prisoner in the Manghad camp. When police reinforcements went up to Partabghad, a strong police-station near by, the latter was besieged by a small party from Manghad. The besiegers however, retired demoralised when a few of them were shot down, and this event shook the faith in the Guru's pretensions and nearly half his followers left, although he tried to explain it away by saying that the police guns hurt only those who did not have absolute faith in him. Mangadh being as above described within two states and these again belonging to different Agencies under different Governments, no concerted action was possible at an earlier stage. Now, however, on the report of the Commissioner of Gujarat, Mr. Barrow, who at once went down to the place the Government of India took matters in hand, and although the Mewar Bhil Corps from Kherwara and a company of Rajputs from the Baroda Cantonment were held in readiness, every consideration was shown to Govindgar and repeated suggestions were made to him to disperse the mob and represent his grievances if he had any to Mr. Barrow.

THE CAMP CAPTURED.

These were spurned and ultimately the place had to be taken by military force, with considerable loss to the rebels as was described in the telegrams at the time.. The ringleaders were handed over to the British authorities for safe custody at the Sabarmati Jail, while the various states concerned kept their own lesser prisoners.

The question of trial being as complicated as that of concerted action, the states have delegated their powers to the Government of India who have appointed Mr. Allison, of the Bombay Civil Service, and Major Gough, of the Rajputana Agency, to be commissioners to try the accused, while Mr. Barrow is to adjudicate in case of difference and in appeal.

CHINESE ADMINISTRATION CRITICISED.

SITUATION MUCH IMPROVED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 3.

"The Times," referring to the option granted to the American Red Cross Society by the Chinese Ministry of Agriculture in relation to conservancy works on the Lower Hwaiho emphasises the significance of this attempt to save large numbers from privation and misery in a small corner of China.

The journal says, that though the Chinese Authorities are not undertaking the work themselves, it is something to know that they are giving the undertaking active support in guaranteeing the cost.

After recalling hard things that have been said about the Chinese Administration during the last year or two, it considers the situation far better than a year ago.

China, says the journal, is once more assuming the semblance of a cohesive whole.

NORTH CHINA OUTRAGE.

RANSOMED FRENCH JESUITS RELEASED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

SHANGHAI, Feb. 3.

Messrs. Allain and de la Taille, the two French Jesuits held to ransom by the bandits after the sack of Liuanchow, have been released and have re-ached a place of safety.

CENTRAL AFRICAN RAILWAY.

GERMAN LINE TO LAKE TANGANYIKA COMPLETED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 3.

The German railway from Dar-es-Salaam to Lake Tanganyika was completed yesterday. It is expected to exercise an important influence on the economic future of Central Africa. Expresses will be able to cover the journey from the sea to the lake in two days.

REVOLUTION IN MEXICO.

FEDERALS ARREST ITALIAN CONSUL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 3.

Signor Paperil., the Italian consul at Chihuahua in Mexico, has been arrested by the Federal troops. The Italian Government has protested.

WANO TRAGEDY.

"MAD IMPULSE TO KILL AN ENGLISHMAN"

EXCITED BY BEATING OF DRUMS.

ASSASSIN'S AMAZING STATEMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Feb. 3.

Further particulars regarding the murder of Captain Butler at Wane show that a sepoys' dance was in progress in the fort as a farewell to a subedar retiring on pension, when the deceased officer, who was sitting on a chair, was sudenly shot from behind and died almost immediately.

The murderer ran for shelter to some water tanks close by but was rushed after by two havildars whom he attempted to shoot but missed.

After his arrest the murderer stated that he attempted to shoot but missed.

After his arrest the murderer stated that he had been seized with a mad impulse to kill an Englishman by hearing the native drums beating for the dance. All enquiries point to the statement as being true.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 3.

Lieutenant Maclean, 32nd Mounted Battery, has been selected for appointment as commander of the Artillery Company of the Malay States Guides vacant in June next.

Lieutenant-General Scallon, Commanding Lucknow Division, is granted leave out of India for nine months.

Major General Carnegy, commanding Jullunder Brigade, is granted leave out of India for six and half months.

Brigadier-General G.B. Smith, Divisional Commander, Royal Artillery Rawalpindi Division, is granted leave out of India for five months and four days.

Lieutenant-Colonel Grier, R. A., will officiate as Divisional Commander, Royal Artillery.

Major Grove, Cheshire Regiment, Instructor, Musketry School, Pachmarhi, is granted leave out of India for seven months.

Lieutenant Rhode, R. C., is transferred from the Military Works Services to he 3rd Sappers and Miners.

CALCUTTA OPIUM SALE.

KEEN COMPETITION AMONG PURCHASERS.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 3.

The second opium sale of the year was held this morning at the Government sale room, when 1,100 chests of uncertified opium were disposed of, this being the same amount as was sold last month. The sale was delayed somewhat on account of a general dispute among the purchasers and the competition proved unusually keen. It is stated that this was due to a heavy demand from the Straits. 150 chests of Bihar opium were sold, the highest price realised per chest being Rs. 1,700, an unusually high figure, and the lowest Rs. 1,500, giving and average of Rs. 1,567-15-6. The total proceeds for the 160 chests were Rs 2,50,875. Of Benares opium 940 chests were sold at the uniform price of Rs. 1,560, the total proceeds being Rs. 14,66,400 against Rs. 14,52,675 at last month's sale. The grand total for the sale was Rs. 17,17,275 as compared with Rs. 17,00,675 last month, while the general average price per chest was Rs. 1,561-2-6.

AVIATOR AND PASSENGER KILLED.

BOMB-THROWING EXPERIMENTS UNDER FLIGHT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Feb. 3.

The military aviator Lieutenant Belvert, with a passenger Captain Niquet, have been killed at Bourges during a bomb-throwing flight.

SERVICES COMMISSION.

AN INDIAN INSPECTOR'S GRIEVANCE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

MADRAS, Feb. 3.

The Public Services Commission resumed its sitting to-day in the Senate Hall, Madras. The co-opted members were Mr. R. G. Grieve and Mr. Rameswara Rao Pantulu Garu.

Mrs. Srinivasa, Provincial Educational Service, said only one other Assistant Inspectress, was like herself an Indian Christian. The travelling allowance should be increased. Witness proposed that the present parallel services be reorganised into one service with two branches.

To Sir Murray Hammick, she said once when travelling on inspection, the "dak" bungalow was full and she had slept under a tree. Her work took her as far as fifty miles from the railway station.

To Mr. Madge, witness said scholarships should be given to enable Indian women to get some European training.

In answer to Sir Theodore Morrison she said about fifty women had taken degrees at the Madras University.

Continuing the examination of witness Lord Ronaldshay, obtained exact details to the last anna as to how the present travelling allowance of three rupees a day and double second class fare was inadequate.

The Principal of the Pittapur Rajas' College, Coconada, was also examined.

The Commission then adjourned till Thursday.

IMPERIAL COUNCIL.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT.

DEMAND FOR PUBLICATION OF PAPERS.

RESOLUTION SHORTLY TO BE PUBLISHED.

SIR HARCOURT BUTLER'S REPLY.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

DELHI, Feb. 3.

A meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council was held this morning. H. E. the Viceroy presided. The attendance of members was larger than usual, but the absentees included Messrs. Gokhale, Monteath, M. S. Das, Achariar, (Sir) Charles Armstrong, Nawab Sayed Muhammad, Gahznavi, Ramaningar, Raja Jaychand, Huda, the Rajah of Pirpur and Pandit Malaviya. The visitors' galleries were full.

After questions, Mr. Clark introduced and referred the Companies' Bill to a Select Committee. He said: "The Committee, it will be observed, is the same except for such alterations as have been necessitated by changes in the personnel of the Council, as that which considered these clauses last year, when they were brought forward in connection with the main Companies' Bill, which was then under examination and which was passed into law before the close of the last Delhi session. It will be remarked that the Select Committee of last year were of opinion that thesee clauses provided a reasonable measure of disclosure, and would not lay any undue restrictions on legitimate transactions, but they recommended that, in view of their intrinsic importance and as they had not yet been formally before the country they should be circulated before being incorporated in the Company law. In accordance with this recommendation the clauses which form the present Bill have been circulated to Local Governments and referred by them to commercial bodies and others likely to be interested. The Bill has received a large measure of support. Criticisms of individual provisions and suggestions for improvements on certain points have also been received and these will be carefully considered in the Committee."

INSECTS AND PESTS BILL.

Sir Robert Carlyle moved that the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to prevent introduction into British India of any insect fungus or other pest which is or may be destructive to crops be taken into consideration.

The Hon. Mr. James McKenna in supporting the motion spoke at length and in the course of his remarks said: "It may be asked why we should only now consider the necessity of such legislation. As the hon. members are aware, there has within recent years been a great awakening of interest in agricultural India. The increasing demand for new crops and for improved varieties of crops suitable to India, which the introduction of highly trained expert staff has stimulated, has brought the whole world into touch with the Indian agriculture and the area of our enquiry has been largely extended. We may want new crops and it is obvious the risk of such introduction to prevent which this Bill has been framed."

The Bill was passed.

Mr. Clark then presented the Select Committee's report on the Telegraph Bill and Sir William Meyer presented the Select Committees' reports on the Negotiable instruments Bill and Local Authorities Loans Bill and said only several verbal changes changes had been made in the Commitees.

LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT.

AN OFFICIAL RESOLUTION SHORTLY TO BE PUBLISHED.

The Maharaja of Cassimbazar, moved the following resolution on Local Self-Government:—

...That this Council recommends to the Governor General in Council that the correspondence if any, between the Secretary of State for India and the Government fo India on the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Decentralisation in India on presidency and mofussil municipalities be laid on the table.

He said: "The subject of municipalities in India is dealt with in the twentieth chapter of the report of the Decentralisation Commission. It is stated therein that the origin and development of municipalities in India is entirely due to British Rule, and that regular municipalites were formed in all provinces between 1864 and 1868. Thus municipal institutions have been in existence in this country for close upon fifty years A great impetus to the development of local self-government was given by Lord Ripon's famous Resoluion of the 18th May, 1882, in pursuance of which fresh Municipal Acts were passed for the various provinces. The election system in municipal councils was extended and several municipal councils were permitted to elect non-official chairmen. Without traversing at any length the ground covered by the Royal Commissioners in their exhaustive report, it may be briefly stated that the recommendations of the Commission generally tended to invest both presidency and mofussil municipalities with larger powers, and take a step forward in the direction of Lord Ripon's celebrated resolution. The specific recommendations of the Royal Commission will be found in the general summary of conclusions and recommendations appended to the report. The report of the Royal Decentralisation Commission was signed five years ago. Since then the recommendations of the Commission have been the subject of correspondence between provincial Governments and the Government of India, and the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India. From a recent pronouncement of His Excellency the Viceroy, it is to be inferred that a final decision has either been, or is about to be, arrived at on the recommendations of the Commission in respect of the municipalities in India. Replying to the address presented to him in November last, by the Municipal Corporation of Madras, His Excellency said: 'The Government of India have accepted the views of the Government of Madras on the recommendations of the Royal Decentralisation Commission to which you refer and these have been approved by the Secretary of State. Your Government will no doubt in due course take measures to give effect to the greater freedom and larger powers of control which will be conferred upon you and which mark a substantial advance in the direction of the Commissioners' proposals. In view of these authoritative remarks made by His Excellency the Viceroy and also bearing in mind the fact that the whole country is vitally interested in the progress and development of municipal administration in India I venture to hope that the Government will be pleased to accept the recommendation embodied in this resolution.

The Hon. Rajah Kusal Pal Singh, said that there was no matter in which the confidence and co-operation of the public were more necessary than in the administration of local bodies. The administration of municipalities would be considerably improved, and, if the papers asked for were laid on the table people would be in a position to express frank opinions on the subject of the administration of local bodies and a great impetus would be given to the cause of local self-government.

The Maharaja of Nashipur, also supported the resolution and dwelt upon the importance of the publication of the papers. He said there was considerable public anxiety on the subject. He hoped that the *hon. member in charge would at least be* in a position to enlighten us.

A RESOLUTION TO BE PUBLISHED.

Sir Harcourt Butler, said he was sorry to meet the mover of the resolution with a negative answer as it was not usual to publish papers. He said a resolution would shortly be published dealing with the question of the Government of India's policy on local self-government, as one was issued on educational policy. He asked the mover not to be impatient.

The Hon. Mr. Surendra Nath Banerjea in the course of his speech said:—

"I confess to a sense of disappointment at the refusal of the Government to comply with the resolution of my Hon. friend. It is a simple and a modest request. The Government would have lost nothing, but gained much by granting it. The Hon. member in charge of the department of local self-government, has told us that the Government will soon publish a resolution on local self-government embodying the views of the Government of India thereon. I asked would it not be a distinct advantage to the Government to be in possession of the views of the public in regard to the various questions that will be discussed in the resolution? The publication of these papers will ensure such a discussion and will thus be helpful to the Government. My friend's resolution covers only two among the many recommendations made by the Decentralization Commission. They are, first, that the mofussil municipalities should consist of an elected majority and the chairman should be usually elected by them, and secondly, that the Presdiency Corporations of Calcutta and Madras should be approximated as far as practicable to the constitution of the Corporation of Bombay. Now with one exception the Government have anticipated these recommendations, and the publication of these papers would have exalted, the Government in the estimation of public opinion. For instance, in the mofussil municipalities of Bengal two-thirds of the commissioners are elected and one-third nominated. In Madras and in the United Provinces I gather that the proportion of elected commissioners is sometimes three-fourths of the entire numerical strength of the municipalities concerned. The Government have thus actually gone beyond the recommendations of the Commission. As regards the election of their chairman the right is conceded to most of the Bengal municipalities. It is not so as regards the other parts of India. We should like to know the reason why the publication of papers might have thrown some light on the subject as regards the Presidency Corporations. The Government of Bengal has already issued a resolution suggesting the approximation of the constitution of the Calcutta Corporation to that of Bombay so far as the election of a non-official chairman is concerned. A similar proposal in regard to the Madras municipality has met with the sympathetic approval of the Government of India. The publication would, I submit, have been an advantage to the Government."

LACK OF CONFIDENCE.

Concluding his remarks, Mr. Banerjea said: My Lord, I may here perhaps be permitted to make a complaint. I do so with great deference, but I am bound to do it with the utmost emphasis. It is that the attitude of the Government is not what it should be in regard to our repeated appeals for the publication of papers. Last year the Hon. Mr. Gokhale appealed to the Hon. member in charge of the Education Department for the publication of some papers affecting the question of primary education. I had the honour of making a similar appeal to my Hon. friend in regard to certain matters affecting the University of Calcutta, and now a similar proposal has been made by my Hon. friend the Maharaja of Kossimbazar. On every occasion the Government meets us with a *non possumus*. My Lord, we are the constituted advisers of Your Excellency's Government. We are recognised as such and are honoured as such. But what becomes of our position as constitutional advisors, what are we here for, if we are not permitted to have a look into the papers which are in the possession of Your Excellency's Government so that we may be in a position to advise with intelligence and with effect. It does seem to me,—I say so with the utmost respect but I voice the public sentiment of my countrymen in this matter and I am bound to say it with utmost emphasis,—it does seem to me that that hesitation on the part of the Government in witholding these papers exhibits a lack of confidence in the constituted advisers of the Government, the non-official members of this Council. Therefore, I must express my deep regret that the Government should have declined the publication of the papers contained in the very modest proposal of my friend.

Rai Sita Nath Roy, also supported the resolution.

Sir Harcourt Butler in winding up said that the first complaint of Mr. Banerjea was that they had not consulted the public in regard to the subject matter of this resolution, but Mr Banerjea seemed to forget that the public had already been consulted. The conclusions of the Decentralisation Commission had been published and criticised in the press. It was inconceivable that any new matter could be introduced. With regard to the second complaint, that they had no confidence in the members of the Council and the public, he did not think that any Government in the world would accept the proposition that papers relating to executive functions should be produced, even before those who were their trusted advisers. If any hon. member desired to offer any particular views he was at liberty to do so, but the Government could not publish the papers merely in order to furnish hon. members with a brief in order to ventilate their own particular views.

The resolution was put to the Council and negatived.

The Council adjourned till to-morrow.

QUESTIONS IN COUNCIL.

COST OF NEW CAPITAL.

Sir Robert Carlyle replying to Maharaja Mahindra Chandra Nandi's question as to the approximate cost of the new capital, said: "Government are not yet in a position to state the estimated cost of the new capital."

Sir Harcourt Butler replying to Maharaja Mahindra Chandra Nandi's question about the Dacca University scheme, said the Secretary of State had expressed his general approval of the Dacca University scheme.

Mr. Clark replying to Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy's question on the African crisis, said: "The Hon. member is aware that the Government of the Union of South Africa have appointed a Commission to inquire *inter alia* into the causes and circumstances which led to the recent strike and disturbances in Natal, and that Sir Benjamin Robertson, K.C.S.I., has been deputed by the Government of India to appear before the Commission on their behalf. Sir Benjamin, of course, holds no position on the Commission, but the Government of India are not altogether without hopes that he may be able to help in bringing about a peaceful settlement of the difficulties which have been a source of grave anxiety to us all during the past few months. In the circumstances they do not consider it expedient to lay any further papers on the table than those already published."

GRIEVANCES OF CANADIAN.

INDIANS.

Mr. Clark replying to Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy's question regarding grievances of Canadian Indians, said: "Correspondence is still in progress between His Majesty's Government, the Dominion Government and the Government of India and papers cannot be laid on the table. As regards (c) the Canadian law requires that the immigrant should arrive upon a continuous journey as well as upon a through ticket. As there is no direct line of steamships running from India to Canada the first condition cannot be fulfilled, and it does not appear that any advantage would accrue to Indian emigrants from the issue of through tickets. As regards (d) the Government of India have as yet received no information beyond that already published in the press, and referred to by His Excellency the Viceroy in his reply to the Sikh deputation as to the likelihood of legislation being undertaken by the Dominion Legislature in the direction indicated by the hon. member. He may, however, rest assured that should any such legislation be introduced the Government of India will use their best endeavours, as they have always done, to protect the interests of Indians."

INDIAN STUDENTS AND ENGLISH UNIVERSITIES.

Sir Harcourt Butler replying to Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy's question regarding the difficulties experienced by Indian students in English Universities said: "The Government of India have observed in the newspaper reports about the feeling in English Universities against Indian students, but are not aware what amount of truth there is in such reports, or whether the alleged feeling is stronger at Oxford and Cambridge than elsewhere. It is understood that certain Colleges limit the number of Indians who may be admitted. But the Government of India have no certain information on this matter or on the curtailment of privileges. The Government of India have seen the letters alluded to. The Government of India have drawn the attention of the Sceretary of State to the importance of rendering assistance to Indian students. A report has been published and will soon be generally available in India on the work of the Indian Students' Department in the India Office and the Advisory Committee. The Government of India have seen in the newspapers an announcement purporting to come from the India Office to the effect that the Advisory Committee has appointed a sub-committee consisting of Sir Muncherjee Bhownagree, Messrs. Mirza Ali Baig and Abdul Latif and Major Sinha to enquire into the complaints of Indian students in Great Britain with a view to making representations to Lord Crewe for such redress as may be practicable. The Government of India are deeply interested in the matter, but in the circumstances stated above do not consider it necessary to take further action at present."

MR. ABRAHAMS' MISSION.

Mr. Clark replying to Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy's question regarding Mr. Lionel Abrahams' mission to Indian, said: "Mr. Abrahams has been deputed to India to discuss informally with the Government of India some pending questions relating to railways in order that in this way the ultimate settlement of those questions by means of formal correspondence between the Government of India and the Secretary of State may be facilitated. A copy of the despatch from the Secretary of State announcing Mr. Abrahams' deputation is laid upon the table."

The following despatch, dated 17th October last, is published:—My Lord,—It has been suggested to me that it would be useful to the members and officers of Your Excellency's Government who deal with railway questions, to have the opportunity of discussion with a member of this Office who has had experience of the consideration of the same class of questions in this country, and I have accordingly arranged (after ascertaining unofficially that this will be acceptable to you) that Mr. L. Abrahams, C.B., Assistant Under-Secretary of State for India, shall visit India for some weeks in December and January next. The discussion will naturally be of an informal character, the object being to assist in some measure towards the consideration and ultimate disposal of some matters, especially those concerning railway finance and the relations of the Government with English Companies that work railways in India, of which the settlements must be based on experience gained partly in India and partly in England. I authorise the provision for Mr. Abrahams of reserved railway accomodation in India.

I have the honour to be, my Lord, your Lordship's most obedient and humble servant, Crewe.

SALARIES OF MINISTERIAL OFFICERS.

Sir Reginald Craddock replying to Sardar Daljit Singh's question regarding an increase in the salaries of ministerial officers in various offices, said:—"The question practically covers the sufficiency of the pay of all ministerial officers of Government from those employed in the Secretariat to those in Tahsil staffs. It is not the case that there has been no improvement in the pay of these officers within the last fifteen years. On the contrary in Madras, Bombay, Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam (using these two latter designations in their meaning prior to the territorial redistribution of 1912) and in the Central Provinces effect has been given in recent years to the various general schemes for the improvement of the pay of ministerial officers, and it is understood that the same subject is occupying the attention of th local Governments of the United Provinces and the Punjab. In respect of individual offices and posts proposals for reorganisation are constantly occupying the attention of the Government of India and Local Governments and these usually include enhancements of pay, certainly in the case of the lower posts. The Government of India are aware that the cost of living has increased in recent years and that this has been felt especially by the officers of Government who are in receipt of small salaries, but the requisite adjustment of the prevailing scales of pay do not seem to call for general orders. They are being effected gradually by Local Governments according as the circumstances of different cases demand and funds permit."

INDIANS IN THE COLONIES.

MESSRS. MANHEIL'S AND CHIMANLAL'S ENQUIRIES.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 3.

Replying to a question by Sir Fazul Currimbhoy in connection with the deputation of Mr. Macneil and Mr. Chimanlal to the colonies the Hon. Mr. Clark in the Imperial Council communicated the following instructions which were given for the guidance of the officers deputed to the colonies importing Indian labour.

The general object of the enquiry is to report upon the conditions of life of the Indian immigrants in the colonies. The officers should also submit recommendations as to any arrangements which may be considered desirable to promote their welfare.

This general object will involve an enquiry into the following matters *inter alia*.

(1) The housing of the labourer and the sanitary conditions in which they live.

(2) The adequacy of medical arrangements. In this connection the birth and death rates should be examined.

(3) Whether tasks are moderate, hours of work suitable and wages adequate. A comparison should be made between the earnings of indentured labourers and those of free labourers, taking into account the advantages derived by the former in the matter of free quarters medical attendance, etc.

(4) Whether the administration of justice is fairly conducted, and whether labourers meet with any difficulties in prosecuting employers for defending themselves. Whether the penalties imposed by the labour laws are in any case excessive or unsuitable.

(5) Whether the labourers are subjected to undue restrictions outside working hours in visiting their friends or places outside their estates; and whether they enjoy sufficient facilities for proceeding to the Protector of Immigrants or to the magistrate to lodge complaints.

(6) The relations generally between employers and labourers.

(7) Whether facilities are afforded to Indian labourers in the performance of marriage or other ceremonies and in the observance of their religious rites and festivals.

(8) Whether repatriations are promptly made, and whether immigrants experience any difficulty in obtaining repatriation.

KOHAT BRIGADE MANOEUVRES.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 2.

The "Englishman" understands that within the next few days the Kohat Brigade will be engaged on its annual manoeuvres in the hill-country about Thull.

In the Bangala boiler damage case the Marine Court of Enquiry in the course of the judgment, which was delivered on Tuesday, stated:—"We are of opinion that the third engineer was to blame for the accident and he should be severaly censured. We are also of opinion that the chief and second engineers have been extremely lax in the supervision of the engine room department."

LORD WILLINGDON'S SIND TOUR.

DURBAR AT LARKANA.

PRESENTATION OF SANADS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

LARKANA. Feb. 3.

Lord Willingdon, hod very enjoyable sport on Monday and Sunday, which he spent in duck shooting. The party bagged on these two days all but three to make up a thousand ducks. They alos got 30½ brace of snipe. Of the 744 ducks, secured on Sunday the Governor's share of the same was 130, which was seven less than what fell to the gun of Mr. Lucas, the Commissioner of Sind. Next day His Excellency not only made up the deficiency but secured six more than Mr. Lucas, who came out with a bag of only forty ducks. Mr. Watson has 102 ducks and 12½ brace of snipe as his share.

At noon to-day, a big Darbar will be held at which His Excellency will present sanads of Rao Bahadur, Khan Bahadur, Khan Sahib, Rao Sahib, and rewards of swords, lungis and afrinamas to various recipients on whom these honours were conferred by His Excellency, the Viceroy. At 5 p.m. the Governor embarks on the S. S. Jhelum at Akil spending two nights on the river.

To-morrow Their Excellencies will be the guests of the Commissioner of Sind and will enjoy a day's partridge shooting.

Lord and Lady Willingdon, will entrain at 10 a.m. on Thursday at Naobero station for Sukkur, where His Excellency will reply to the Municipal Address.

Later.

Dusty Larkana was *en fete* to-day in view of the fact that the Governor was holding a big Durbar, at which various titles and honours were to be presented to local persons of importance. The Durbar was held in the open camp compound where a shamiana was erected for the purpose.

The main road leading to the Shamiana was lined by police who looked very smart in their picturesque red puggrees with black pyramidal centres, khaki uniforms with putties, brown boots and belts.

School children holding coloured flags lined the immediate approach to the compound, the surrounding walls of which were thronged with interested spectators.

All kinds of costumes were worn and some of the head gear were weird and wonderful, the typical Sindhi variety in particular resembling an inverted top-hat in gilt with a flat red plush top.

PRESENTATION OF SANADS.

Under the shamiana was a thickly carpeted, raised platform, in the centre of which were two high-backed silver chairs upholstered in velvet for their Excellencies. At the sides and behind these chairs were other chairs for important officials of the province.

The walls of the shamiana were decorated with most beautiful curtains of Sindhi manufacture and above their Excellencies' seats there was suspended a magnificent purple curtain richly emroidered with silver.

In front of the platform, chairs were provided for the chief zemindars and recipients of honours. The grounds were a blaze of coloured, flags, streamers and banners, and presented a very gay appearance typically oriental in character.

Everybody was in a state of excitement until the Governor and Lady Willingdon, followed by the chief officials drove up at 10 minutes past twelve in a brown-coloured barouche drawn by 4 bays.

They were preceded by mounted police and on their Excellencies entering the compound, the band struck up the "Swanee River" in very uncertain notes. After an inspection of the police guard-of-honour, their Excellencies took their seats and the Collector then declared the Durbar open. Then the durbaris, mostly very aged, were presented to the Governor who shook hands with them to their evident great delight. This part of the function took a quarter of an hour.

After this about a dozen Indian military officers, smartly stepped up to the platform where they were presented to His Excellency. The next item was the presentation of sanads and badges which had been conferred on the recipients by His Excellency the Viceroy.

The following were the sanads:—Sanad of Rao Bahadur to Mr. Parulekar, Executive Engineer of Eastern Nara, Mr. Parulekar used to belong to Bombay before coming to Sind.

Sanad of Khan Bahadur to Mr. Mir Baksh, retired deputy Collector.

Sanads of Khan Sahib to Mr. Wadero Alinawaz Jalbani; Mr. Serai Gonhwarkhan Isran and to Mr. Panah Ali Shah, retired Inspector of Police.

Sanad of Rao Sahib to Mr. Lalchand Hassoomal.

Two swords encased in green plush were then presented to their new owners and this was followed by a presentation of 5 lungis and 5 afrinamas.

HIS EXCELLENCY'S SPEECH.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon then delivered the following speech:—

Lady Willingdon and I would like in the first place to express our very real pleasure at having been able thus early in our residence in India to pay a visit to the important province of Sind. We are delighted to meet and make the acquaintance of this large and influential gathering of loyal zemindars, who, I feel sure, all take the keenest interest in securing the educational, moral and material welfare of those who live in this part of the Bombay Presidency.

AGRICULTURAL POSSIBILITIES.

I trust that on the whole you may feel that the season has been a fairly satisfactory one, though I am fully aware that the conditions of rainfall have not been altogether satisfactory. I much wish that we could harness those rains that fall on the land from those skies, or from the great rivers which flow through the country to such good purpose that we could ensure no damage to crops or the property. But while this ideal is clearly impossible, you will agree that much is being done towards irrigation to increase the great agricultural possibilities of this district, and you may rely on Government taking all necessary steps within its means to further develop your rescources. Already there are schemes in contemplation for the improvement of your canal system, particularly in the upper portion of the Dhar and in the western Nara. I understand that the water supply is very unsatisfactory between the mouth of the Dhamrao canal and the junction with the Pritchard canal, and trust that schemes for the improvement for this supply which we have before us may be productive of the best results. While I am on this subject I should like to express my warm appreciation of the prompt and valuable assistance which has been rendered by the zamindars in clearing the mouths of the western Nara and the Pritchard canal when they were silted up and all the crops were in danger, and to congratulate those responsible for the work on the comparative immunity from serious breaches in the canals which is a matter of such importance to the district. I am very glad to hear that the institution of the District and Sessions Court at Larkana, has proved a great convenience to litigants and particularly to witnesses.

CATTLE BREEDING.

It is a matter of great interest to me to learn that vigorous measures are being taken by you to improve and encourage the great industry of agriculture, and I trust that the experiments which are being made on the Government farm may give you valuable assistance in your efforts. I understand that you propose to hold an agricultural show in February, and trust before many years are over to find such shows organized as annual events in all parts of the Presidency. There is nothing which will conduce more to the improvement of your crops and the encouragement of really good breeds of horses, mules and cattle than the friendly competition of landowners and farmers in the various districts. I am personally aware of the excellency of your local breed of cattle of which I have a herd in my home farm at Poona, and I would strongly urge all those interested in agriculture to co-operate together in order to secure in the future the highest quality of all seeds and stock which they intend to grow on their land. Veterinary dispensaries are of the highest importance in connection with stock raising, and I am glad to know that in Larkana there is one which is doing excellent work, and that another is shortly to be opened at Dadu. Let me urge you to give the earliest notification to the officer in charge of the outbreak of any epidemic disease and thus ensure receiving the full benefit of these preventive establishments.

EDUCATION AND CRIME.

I regret to learn that there is still much cattle thieving and violent crime amongst your people and sincerely hope that with increasing education this may show marked diminution. It is my sincere wish to see the citizens of this country growing up to be honest, high principled, useful men, giving their brains and energies to lawful methods of earning their livelihood. I am glad to learn in this connection that your education is progressing in a sound and satisfactory manner and hope that the new high school when built will increase your oppotunities for securing the best instruction for your children.

I am aware that a scheme has been forwarded to Government for the provision of a male hospital at Dadu. I am unable to give you any definite informaton on this matter beyond telling you that the scheme is under examination and that provided Government are satisfied that it is well calculated to meet the local demand for medical relief, we shall certainly be prepared to consider favourably the question of an allotment from such funds as may be available.

Once more let me assure you of our great pleasure in being amongst you more particularly on this occasion when I have this happy opportunity of doing honour to officers of this district for good work well done for the State and the country. While we are living in your land it will always be our endeavour to work for the general welfare of the whole community in the Presidency, and I trust that when next we visit your country you may greet us as your friends and may give us a welcome as warm and friendly as the one which we have received to-day.

The Governor's speech was translated into Sindhi by Mr. Smyth, Assistant Commissioner of Sind. The proceedings which had lasted nearly an hour then closed with the usual distribution of pan and uttar, after which the procession was reformed and their Excellencies drove back to their camp.

Earlier in the morning before the Durbar was opened Her Excellency motored down to the Baker Hospital where she spent half an hour. Their Excellencies left this afternoon at 5 o'clock on board the S. S. Jhelum at Akil and their next public appearance will be on Thursday at 11 a.m. when Lord Willingdon will receive and reply to the Municipal address at Sukkur. The arrival at Sukkur will be public.

VICEREGAL LODGE NEWS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

DELHI, Feb. 3.

The Viceroy accorded an interview to the Gaekwar of Baroda yesterday.

Lord Brassey, Lady Mabelle Egerton, the Hon. Charles Lister and Mr. Egerton arrived at Viceregal Lodge this morning as guests of the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge.

There was a dinner party at Viceregal Lodge to-night and besides the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge the house party included Lord Brassey, Lady Kitty Vincent, Lady Mabelle Egerton, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Benson, the Hon. Alexander McDonnel, Captain the Hon. A. G. A. and the Hon. Mrs. Hore-Ruthven and Mr. Egerton. The guests included the Maharaja Gaekwar and the Maharani of Baroda, Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Percy and Lady Lake, Mr. W. and Mrs. Maxwell, Mr. R. P. and Mrs. Russell, Mr. J. and Mrs. Donald, Mr. M. F. and Mrs. Gauntlett, Colonel F. N. S. Thomas, Lieutenant-Colonel L. Impey, Mr. V. Scott A. Connar, Mr. B. L. Gupta, Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Melville, Mr. F. A. M. H. and Mrs. Vincent, Major G. and Mrs. Tate, Mr. A. M. and Mrs. Rouse, Mr. H. G. S. and Miss Talbot and Mr. E. Impey.

HIGH COURT.

FIRST CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

CLOTH MARKET ARSON CASE.

(Before Mr. Justice Davar.)

Mr. Justice Davar presided yesterday at the second sitting of the first criminal sessions of the Bombay High Court. His Lordship concluded the grievous hurt case within ten minutes and was then occupied with the assistance of a common jury, in hearing the arson case arising out of the fire that destroyed the Lakhmidass Khimji Cloth Market, on the 28th November last. Mr. Gadgil, who appeared for the prosecution, said at the outset that he had no direct evidence but he would ask the jury to draw an irresistible inference from the circumstantial evidence. After listening to the evidence for the whole day, the jury returned a verdict of not guilty and the accused was acquitted.

BITING WIFE'S NOSE.

KING-EMPEROR *v.* SADOO GOVIND.

His Lordship and a common jury concluded the hearing of the case in which Sadoo Govind (28) was charged with voluntarily causing grievous hurt to his wife Salubai by biting off the end of her nose.

After hearing the evidence of Dr. Prescott, house surgeon of the Sir J. J. Hospital, the jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty but recommended him to mercy as he was not in his proper senses at the time.

His Lordship in passing sentence, remarked that probably the accused's story that he was drunk was true, and in view of the facts that the accused's wife was most anxious to see that her husband was not punished and that the injuries to her were not serious he sentenced the accused to two years' rigorous imprisonment.

THE ARSON CASE.

ACCUSED ACQUITTED.

KING-EMPEROR *v.* PARBHUDASS AMIDASS.

Parbhudass Amidass (30), was then placed before a common jury on a charge of mischief by fire in that he set fire to his shop in the Lakhmidass Khimji Cloth Market on the 28th November last.

Mr. G. K. Gadgil appeared for the prosecution, Mr. S. G. Velinkar and Mr. Azad, instructed by Mr. B. T. Desai, pleader, defended the accused. Mr. M. F. Nicholson watched the case on behalf of the Union Assurance Society, Limited.

At the outset Mr. Gadgil applied for a short postponement as he said three of his witnesses were absent. One, he said, had absconded while witness Narandass Lalji had gone to Dwarka and the witness Premji Lalji to Calcutta. They were expected to arrive shortly and in the case of the absconding witness counsel wished to put in his deposition through the committing magistrate.

His Lordship refused to grant a postponement and the hearing of the case was proceeded with.

PROSECUTION STORY.

Mr. Gadgil in opening the case for the prosecution, said that the accused was a cloth merchant in he Lakhmidass Khimji Cloth Market and was doing business there for over a year and a half. As the jurors must have been aware on or about the 28th November last a disastrous fire broke out in the Lakhmidass Khimji Cloth Market, which was totally destroyed. The fire originated in the shop of the accused. That day was the *amavas* day and the custom in the market was to observe the day as a holiday, though a few people went there on emergent business. The prosecution hoped to prove by the evidence of respectable merchants, that the accused had gone to his shop about nine or half past nine o'clock that morning, that he sent away both of his servants on errands, that he then partially closed his shop, that he was in it for a few minutes and that he then left and that within fifteen minutes after his departure an alarm was raised that smoke was seen issuing from the accused's shop. The authorities were then communicated with.

This, Mr. Gadgil said, was the connection of the accused with the fire. The motive that the prosecution suggested was that the accused who had never before insured his shop insured it on the 6th November, that is, about three weeks prior to the fire, with the Scottish Alliance Insurance Company for Rs. 10,000. About this time the accused was in straitened circumstances and owed to different merchans about Rs. 10,000. The market was low at the time and it was not profitable for a piecegoods merchant to carry on his business and it had become necessary for the accused to obtain money. The prosecution, therefore, suggested that in order to find money, which he would get from the Insurance company, the accused set fire to his shop. The prosecution would call evidence to prove that the goods in the accused's shop at the time of the fire was about Rs. 4,000 while the insurance was for Rs. 10,000. The accused, it was true, never went to recover the insurance money, but that was because he was arrested before he could do so. There was no direct evidence in the case, Mr. Gadgil remarked, but he submitted that under the circumstances it was not likely to produce direct evidence. Counsel then called his evidence.

THE EVIDENCE.

Mr. Hugh Edmond Davies Simon, sub-agent of the Union Assurance Society Limited, examined by Mr. Gadgil, said that he had issued a policy of Rs. 10,000 of the Scottish Alliance Insurance Company to the accused in the name of Morarji Parbhudass through the brokers, C. B. Mehta and Company. The cover was granted on the 6th November, but the policy was dated the 7th as it was written out the next morning. The policy was tenable for one year. He was not aware of the accused having insured his shop before this.

Cross-examined by Mr. Velinkar, witness said that no claim had been made on this policy.

Sub-Inspector Sabaji Govind examined, said that he had investigated this case. He had brought the accused for investigation on the 30th November, but he actually arrested the accused on the morning of the following day. In course of his investigation, he received certain information, in consequence of which he asked the accused to produce his books and the insurance policy. The accused produced the policy and 21 books including the delivery book for the Samvat year 1970. A separate amount for insurance monies was kept in this book and the balance in it was shown at Rs. 9,896-13-9. The balance of goods was shown in this account at Rs. 8,336-13-3 while the actual balance was about Rs. 3,000 and odd.

Mr. Sabaji was then examined about the three witnesses who were absent. He said that Ravji Mahadev had absconded as a complaint of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 179 was made against him by his master. He could not be traced though inquiries were made in his native place also. The witness Narandass Lalji had gone to Dwarka where his wife is very ill. Two telegrams were sent to him during the last week but he was unable to come down. The witness Premji Lalji had gone to Calcutta on business and two wires had been sent to him too but he had not come down.

DEPOSITIONS PUT IN.

Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, was then examined. He said that he had committed this case after holding a preliminary inquiry. He had correctly recorded the statements of Ravji Mahadev, Narandas Lalji and Premji Walji.

Cross-examined, the Magistrate said that he had taken the bonds from all the witnesses for attendance in this Court. When the case started, he had intimated that if a *prima facie* case were made out he would commit the case as the offence was exclusively triable by the Sessions Court. In such cases cross-examination was usually reserved as the parties would not disclose their defence.

Re-examined, Mr. Oliviera said that in this case two witnesses were briefly cross-examined.

His Lordship admitted the depositions of the witnesses in evidence.

Mr. Gadgil read them to the jury. One of these witnesses stated that he had seen the accused in his shop shortly before the fire, and that the fire originated in the accused's shop. Another witness stated that the accused owed some money to his master.

Several other witnesses were then examined by Mr. Gadgil to show that the fire had originated from the accused's shop.

Mr. Gadgil then examined witnesses on the question of accounts to prove that the goods owned by the accused was worth about Rs. 3,000 at against the insurance of Rs. 10,000. The defence in their line of cross-examination on this head suggested that in making up the accounts daily cash sales were not taken into consideration.

The accused made no statement but left the case in the lands of his counsel.

Counsel having addressed the jury, His Lordship summed up the case. He said that Mr. Gadgil's position throughout the day was most unhappy. The witnesses were disappointing and the questions from the bench must have tired him a great deal and his patience without losing temper needed to be acknowledged. Then again the investigating officer Mr. Sabajirao had given his evidence with great candour and fairness and it needed to be acknowledged. Mr. Sabaji had expended a great deal of patience and painstaking labour in collecting all the evidence he could collect against the accused and if their verdict was disappointing to him or Counsel for the prosecution it must be considered as a piece of bad luck.

His Lordship then commented on the various features of the evidence, which he said, was very purfunctory. All the prosecution evidence, his Lordship remarked, could be explained away easily. Circumstantical evidence must be convincing before convicting an accused, but if it was unsubstantial and unconvincing it was their duty to give the accused the benefit of that doubt.

Without retiring the jury returned a unanimous verdict of not guilty and in acquitting the accused his Lordship said that he entirely concurred with the verdict of the jury.

The sessions adjourned till to-day.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

SHORT CAUSES.

RICE TRANSACTIONS IN DISPUTE.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

KESHARICHAND BHANABHAI, A FIRM, *v.* DARASHAW DHUNJISHAW.

Th Hon. Mr. Jinnah appeared for the plaintiffs. Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared for the defendant and said that the plaintiffs were suing the defendant for Rs. 10,400 as commission agents for goods supplied. The defendant denied he was a merchant at Broach as alleged by the plaintiffs. The contracts were mere "sutta" transactions in rice and he was, therefore, not liable. If the amount of the "sutta" transactions were deducted, it would be found that only Rs. 5,000 or so were due. No accounts had been furnished by the plaintiffs and Mr. Wadia, therefore, asked that accounts should be ordered and, for that reason, the suit should be transferred to the long cause list.

Mr. Jinnah replied that the written statement was put in merely to gain time. The only defence was that of wager in regard to rice transactions. The defendant had admitted that Rs. 5,000 were due to the plaintiffs, he would, therefore, agree to the case being transferred to the long cause list, on the defendant's depositing Rs. 5,000 in Court within two days.

Mr. Wadia said that it was not possible for his client to do so, and if the suit were not transferred, the only course open to his client would be to go into insolvency. His Lordship observed that if Mr. Wadia withdrew the defence of wagering contracts, he would refer the matter to the Commissioner for taking accounts.

Mr. Wadia agreed to abandon that defence, but Mr. Jinnah opposed the reference to the Commissioner, saying that if the items objected to in the accounts were pointed out, the matter could be disposed of in no time. Suits were referred to the Commissioner only in case of heavy and complicated accounts. He offered full and free inspection immediately and the suit could be heard again on Thursday next when the defendant might object to any items he wished to.

His lordship accordingly ordered the suit to be placed on the board for Thursday.

Mr. Wadia asked for the costs of the day.

His lordship: That is nonsense, Mr. Wadia.

Solicitors for the plaintiffs: Motichand and Devidas.

Solicitors for the defendant: Jamsetji, Rustomji and Devidas.

CLAIM ON PROMISSORY NOTES.

SHENA JEYRUP & OTHERS *v.* KHUNJI LAKHMAN.

Mr. A. M. Masani appeared for the plaintiffs.

This was a suit to recover monies on two promissory notes of Rs. 2,000 and Rs. 1,000 respectively. The plaintiffs were a firm of Marwaris who had advanced to the defendant on 4th March, 1913, Rs. 2,000 with interest at 24 per cent. per annum and Rs. 1,000 on 16th June, 1913, at the same rate of interest. The defendant passed two promissory notes which were signed in the presence of the first plaintiff. On 10th June, 1913, the defendant paid Rs. 200 in part payment of the first promissory note, but nothing more was paid, though notice was sent on 5th December. The amount now due was Rs. 2,800 for principal and Rs. 120, interest on Rs. 2,000 from 4th March to 10th June at 24 per cent. per annum. A decree was made for Rs. 3,360-12-11 with interest, and costs.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Khunderao, Laud and Mehta.

A MONEY DECREE.

DIWAN BAHADUR KASTURCHAND ABIRCHAND *v.* MOTILAL TEJMAL, A FIRM.

Mr. V. P. Vaidya appeared for the plaintiff.

This was a suit for the recovery of Rs. 10,000 lent to the defendant firm on 16th October, 1913. The plaintiffs carried on business through their munim and on the above-mentioned date advanced Rs. 15,000 to the defendants at 8¼ annas per cent. per mensem as was witnessed by a writing signed by the defendant. Nothing was paid.

A decree was made for Rs. 15,000 with interest and costs.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Bhaishankar Kanga and Girdharlal.

DISPUTE OVER A DEED OF SETTLEMENT.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

RUSTOMJEE HIRJIBHOY SHROFF *v.* DR. SORABJI DOSSABHAI NADIRSHAW AND OTHERS.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff against the defendants praying that the deed of settlement executed by his father on 26th April 1880, be construed, and that all dispositions of the property may be declared to have been made subject to the deed of settlement; and lastly the defendants may be ordered to render a complete and true account of their management of the said trust estate.

The facts out of which this suit has arisen are as follows:—The plaintiff's father Hirjibhoy possessed considerable properties prior to 1880. In April of 1880 he, by a deed of settlement conveyed and assigned certain properties including one immovable property at Sleater Road, to trustees. The trustees were the first and second defendants and himself. In the said deed of settlement, after providing for life interests in favour of himself and his wife, it was declared that the trustees should hold the trust property for such of his children as might be living at the death of the survivor of them, the said Hirjibhoy and his wife.

By an indenture of 4th May, 1882, made between Hirjibhoy (plaintiff's father) and the first and second defendants of the first part, Hirjibhoy and his wife of the second part, and Dr. Byramji Nowroji of the third part, Hirjibhoy and the first and second defendants with the consent of Hirjibhoy's wife, in consideration of Rs. 16,000 fraudulently and in breach of trust, it is alleged, purported to revoke and make void the trust declared in the deed of settlement of 1880 and conveyed the same absolutely to Dr. Byramji Nowroji.

The plaintiff contends that the property in the hands of Dr. Byramji was and is subject to the trust declared by the deed of settlement of 1880. According to the deed of settlement the proceeds of the said sale were to be invested in securities in order to carry out the trust declared in it. The plaintiff therefore, contended that the first and second defendants were liable to account for Rs. 16,000 alleged to have been received in consideration of the conveyance. By a deed of November, 1882, it was declared that Dr. Byramji had purchased the property on account of the sixth defendant. By another conveyance deed of 1883, the said Dr. Byramji purported to convey the property to Pestonji Cowasji for Rs. 14,000, Pestonji Cowasji was the nominee of Dorabji Hormusji Shroff. By a deed of 1889, Pestonji conveyed the trust property to Dorabji Shroff for a consideration of Rs. 27,000. The plaintiff contended that the said conveyance was a fraudulent transaction entered into immediately after the death of the plaintiff's father, to deprive the minor beneficiaries under the said deed of settlement of their just rights. The plaintiff having protested to Dorabji, the said Dorabji undertook to maintain the family of the plaintiff's father and promised to leave the property to the plaintiff and the other heirs of Heerjibhoy. The said Dorabji having died in 1906, leaving a will appointing the third, fourth and fifth defendants as his executors, but omitting to carry out the above promise of Dorabji to the plaintiff, the plaintiff filed the present suit. By his will Dorabji disposed of a portion of the trust property in favour of his granddaughter Pirojbai, and another portion to the third and twelth defendants in equal shares. The plaintiff claimed that the clauses, in the will disposing of the trust property were null and void and not binding on the plaintiff, he also claimed that the deed of settlement might be construed, and the trusts therein declared, and a complete account taken from the first five defendants.

THE DEFENCE.

The first five defendants plead in their written statements that the suit is bad for misjoinder of parties and causes of action that it is barred by limitation, that the plaintiff did not take a vested interest on his birth and is not entitled to maintain this suit, that the sixth and twelfth defendants are necessary parties as plaintiffs and that the plaintiff is not entitled to claim any relief in regard to the Malabar Hill property until he has obtained Letters of Administration to his father's estate. The first and second defendants further state that in the year 1880 Hirjibhoy Hormusji Shroff was heavily indebted that the title deeds of the property comprised in the deed of 3rd November, 1881, did not come into their possession, but remained with Monghibai to secure the payment of the moneys due to her. With regard to the deed of 4th May, 1882, the first and second defendants state that the deed was a proper and bonafide one and was made in the exercise of sale conferred upon the trustees by the said deed of settlement, and further that they had retired from their trusteeship on the 20th May, 1882. The third, fourth and fifth defendants state in their written statement that they have no personal knowledge of the transactions alleged to have occurred prior to the death of Dorabji Hormusji Shroff, that Cowasji Pestonji purchased the property No. 3, as a nominee of Dorabji Hormusji Shroff, but the said Pestonji Cowasji and Dorabji Hormusji Shroff were bonafide purchasers for value without notice. These defendants deny that the conveyances to Pestonji Cowasji and to Dorabji Hormusji were fraudulent transactions, and state that they were bona fide purchasers for value without notice of any breach of trust. The plaintiff has elected to act under the will of Dorabji and the defendants submit that the suit is a frivolous and vexatious one filed in the hope of extorting moneys from the defendants or some of them and should be dismissed with costs.

The Advocate-General and Mr. J. D. Davar appeared for the plaintiff.

Mr. Inverarity with Mr. Kanga and Taraporewala appeared for the first and second defendants. The third, fourth and fifth defendants were discharged. The other defendants appeared in person.

The case had not finished when the court rose for the day.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Pandya & Co.

Solicitors for the defendants: Wadia Gandhy & Co., Pestonji Rustim & Kolah and Purmanand & Co.

APPELLATE SIDE.

TWO DISTINCT CAUSES OF ACTION.

QUESTION OF PROCEDURE.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

KASHINATH RAMCHAN *v.* NATHOO KESHAV AND ANOTHER.

This was an appeal against the decision of the First Class Subordinate Judge of Dhulia who confirmed the decree of the Subordinate Judge of Yaval and dismissed the appeal.

This action was instituted by the appellant to recover the rent of certain fields together with interest. The fields were leased by the plaintiff to the defendants in 1907 for a term of ten years.

The defendants answered that they did not get possession of the lands in the first year and were consequently not liable to pay the rent of that year. They also contended that the suit was barred under the Civil Procedure Code, Order 2, Rule 2 because the plaintiff filed in 1909 a suit against them for possession of the lands owing to their failure to pay the rent and obtained a decree, but did not claim the rent.

The main question involved in the suit was whether the suit was barred under the Civil Procedure Code, Order 2, Rule 2.

The first Court decided that the suit was barred. It said that the question was whether the suit was maintainable in view of order 2 Rule 2 of the Civil Procedure Code. That depended on whether there were two distinct causes of action or only one. If the cause of action was only one the suit was barred. The cause of action in the present case was only one, viz., non-payment of rent and the plaintiff had two reliefs to claim, viz., one on forfeiture clause for possession and one for rent (vide Subbaraya vs. Krishna, I.L.R., 6 Mad., 159; and 19 Cal., 372.) As regards omission to sue for one of several reliefs it was clear that the plaintiff would be excused only if he had obtained the leave of the Court (see Order 2, Rule 2 (3). In this case it was not shown that such leave was obtained. All that was shewn was that the plaintiff mentioned in his plaint that he would bring a separate suit for rent. That was not sufficient for the purpose of the rule. In Maksud vs. Narges, I.L.R., 20 Cal., 322, it appeared to have been held that it would not do for the plaintiff simply to allege in the plaint that he intended bringing a second suit for the relief omitted. In the absence of an order of the Court permitting the omission the present suit was barred.

The District Judge also held that the suit was barred. The cause of action in both the suits was one and the same, namely the defendants' failure to pay the rent for two years. On that failure of the defendants the plaintiff became entitled to two reliefs, that is, to recover possession of the lands and also the arrears or rent. According to the Civil Procedure Code Order 2, Rule 2, he was bound to claim both the reliefs in the suit of 1909. (See Lala Sheoshankar, 12 Cal. 482, P. C., and Subbaraya vs. Krishna 6 Mad.)

Their Lordships reserved judgment.

Mr. P. Shingne appeared for the appellant.

Mr. Samarth appeared on behalf of the respondents.

SHACKLETON EXPEDITION.

ANOTHER R. I. M. OFFICER APPOINTED.

"The Advocate of India" states that it has received information from a reliable source, that in addition to Lieut. Richard Hart Garstin, Royal Indian Marine, whose appointment to the forthcoming Antarctic expedition was mentioned in Reuter's telegram yesterday, Lieutenant R. W. Beatty, also of the Royal Indian Marine, has been appointed.

Lieuteant Garstin is the younger of the two officers, being 28 years of age. He was first appointed a sub-lieutenant in the R. I. M. in September, 1907, and was promoted to his present rank in October, 1911.

Lieutenan Beatty, who is a year older than Lieutenant Garstin, was appointed sub-lieutenant in July, 1907, and Lieutenant in July 1911.

Both officers are serving on board the R. I. M. S. Northbrook, which is at present at Rangoon. She is expected in Bombay about the 16th instant.

The two lieutenants are both about the average height, and are said to be in the pink of health and condition. This is, of course, the most necessary asset that a candidate for the honour of serving in such an expedition must have. They were the only officers of the R. I. M. who applied, and the service can congratulate itself that both have been accepted.

Neither of these officers has ever served in any expedition in either of the polar regions before and so it is probable that the tradition created by the splendid behaviour of Lieutenant Bowers, the Royal Indian Marine officer, who met his death together with Captain Scott after their successful attempt to reach the South Pole, has gone a long way towards their being chosen.

Both officers, like all other officers of the R. I. M., served previously as officers in the British Mercantile Marine.

SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

PROGRESS OF TRAVELLING LIBRARIES.

A meeting of the librarians of the travelling libraries of the Social Service League, Bombay, was held on Sunday, in the Servants of India Society's Home, Girgaum. Mr. Ezekiel, one of the librarians, presided.

Mr. N. M. Joshi, of the Servants of India Society, gave an account of the progress made during the last quarter. He said that the total number of libraries had increased from 85 to 98 out of which there were 53 Marathi and 45 Gujarati. Thirteen libraries were with the depressed class people, 13 with ladies, 6 in hospitals, 3 with poor Parsees and 63 with the backward classes of Hindus. The total number of books had increased from 5,000 to 6,127, out of which 3,357 were Marathi and 2,770 Gujarathi. Out of the new books added 457 were Marathi and 670 Gujarati. During the last quarter Mr. R. B. Lotewala presented 97 books, Mr. S. M. Vyas 75, Mr. G. B. Sarkar 62, Sir Vasanji Tricumji 60, Mr. Narayan Ladoo Mathkar 52, Mr. K. B. Desai 45, Prof. Vijapurkar 42, Mr. H. G. Anjaria 25, Mr. K. J. Chitalia 23, Shet Khimji Kuverji 20, Mr. Modak of Kolahpur 20, Mr. T. D. Sanghvi 20, A Gujarathi sympathiser 20, Mr. D. N. Shukla 20, Mr. Karsandas Harjivandas 15, Prof. Kavi 12, Mr. Mulji Liladhar 11, Mr. V. L. Oza 10, Mr. R. B. Madgaokar 11, and other donors 265.

Mr. Joshi said that although they had made some progress during the last quarter, he was not quite satisfied with it. The travelling libraries had sustained an irrepairable loss by the death of the late Mr. Damodardas G. Sukhadwala and they could not commemorate his memory better than by giving prominence to this movement. If the movement was to be continued efforts should be made for its progress. If they remained satisfied with what they had done, there was the danger of the movement going down. As the movement would go older, the charm due to novelty would disappear and if the interest of the people in it was to be maintained they should go on adding new features. He suggested that in order to create a taste for reading among the masses readings from interesting books should be given on Sundays and other holidays. He said that the League was seriously considering the step of providing some weekly newspapers to some library centres and also of sending some of the libraries to mofussil places. Mr. Joshi said that so far the League used to pay the conveyance charges to those centres which demanded them; but henceforth the librarians must find money for this purpose from those who used the libraries.

Mr. J. M. Thakore, the Assistant Scretary of the League, exprssed similar views in Gujarati.

Mr. A. S. Wagh emphasised the necessity of increasing the number of libraries for females.

Mr. Marwari Master, who inspects the libraries of the Gujarati Depressed Classes, said the demand for more libraries would go on increasing and it might soon be difficult to cope with it.

Messrs. B. N. Motiwala and Kolhatkar also spoke.

The President wound up the proceedings with a remark that the Social Service League should add the new features suggested by Mr. Joshi without loss of time. He quite approved of the proposal of making the library centres pay the conveyance, charges as that would afford them the satisfaction that they had paid their humble mite towards maintaining the institution from which they derived such great advantage.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

PARADE AND NIGHT OPERATIONS IN CAMP.

HARD WORK BY SCOUTS AND PATROLS.

(From Our Correspondent.)

With the exception of "D" Company the Adult companies paraded somewhat weak on Monday afternoon at Santa Cruz. The early hour, 5-45 p.m., by which the companies fall in makes it impossible for the majority, to leave their business in the city to attend.

The battalion first paraded under Captain James who occupied the first quarter or an hour in putting a little polish on the drill of the men. The companies were then dismissed for field training under company commanders, on this occasion, in most cases, the senior N.C.O's. The exercises practised were Fire Discipline and Control, and the Attack. The work in open order is carried out with far more zest by the men than that entailed by parade-ground drills, which is only natural considering the interest attached to the former as a rule. This was clearly shown on Monday night, when all ranks seemed particularly alert and attentive, and set about their work in a business-like manner. The evening's exercise, too, was of considerable value to the N.C.O's who had a good deal to do on their own initiative, and had the actual handling of more or less independent commands.

G. O. C's. ORDER—"B.V.R. TO GO AND FIND OUT."

After dinner a lecture was given by Captain James in which he outlined the scheme of operations for the following morning. A message was supposed to have come in from the G. O. C. to the effect that he had received an uncertain report that the enemy was in the vicinity of Marole and his orders were for the B. V. R. to "go and find out."

Regimental operation orders were issued over night, and yesterday morning the column was formed at 7 o'clock, the advance guard being furnished by "D" Company and a section of "G" Company, while the right and left flank guards were formed by "C" and "G" Companies respectively. The main body comprised "A", "F", and the Cadet companies. A start was made shortly after seven, the column leading for Sahar village. The first part of the march was across country, and progress was difficult, and the advance became unduly slow. The advance guard was responsible for one or two unnecessary checks which rendered the march more trying. No enemy was encountered in front, and "G" company on the left were able to occupy Sahar Hill without resistance, a piece of work which was carried out in a very businesslike manner. The section of "G" company with the advance guard moved on to Sahar Hill and occupied it until the tail of the column had passed, while the remainder of "G" company pressed on abreast of the advance guard. By this time the track leading from the Kennels to Sahar had been struck and the advance was more comfortable.

A BRUSH WITH PATROLS.

The right flank guard meanwhile had had a brush with the enemy's patrols, these being represented by the Cyclists, but at no point was any serious resistance offered, and the column, having passed through Sahar village, closed up and returned to camp. There was an almost total lack of communication throughout the advance, which accounted largely for the slow rate of march. This is difficult to remedy without an organised body of signallers, and it is a pity that more men do not come forward to learn. The men who were worked hardest were, of course, the scouts and patrols, and these, if sometimes at fault, were ever zealous, and had very few men for a fairly wide frontage to work through. The lesson taught by the morning's work was dear enough; the advance guard and flank guards must not keep back the main-body by minor checks from unimportant causes, and even this fault would have been less noticeable but for the aforesaid lack of communications.

To-morrow the corps will be inspected by the G. O. C., the work under his scrutiny being of a practical nature.

BENGALI WIFE'S DESPERATE ACT.

CREMATED ON HER HUSBAND'S PYRE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 3.

Another case of "Sati" is reported from Uttarpara about seven miles from Howrah on Friday night. Narain Das Chatterjee was attacked with cholera and he expired the following morning. His wife aged about forty-two, went out of her room and putting on a coat of her deceased husband and holding a copy of the Geeta on her bosom, set fire to her hair. People ran to save her and poured water over the body, but with no avail. She expired after four hours, and was cremated on the pyre of her husband.

BARISAL STEAMER RUNS AGROUND.

NO LOSS OF LIFE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Feb. 3.

On the night of the 31st January the River Steam Navigation Company's steamer Thrush bound for Barisal from Noakhali with passengers and cargo ran aground off Chorlakhi station, not far from Noakhali. The passengers and part of the cargo were transhipped to an incoming steamer. No loss of life is reported.

HINDU JOINT FAMILY LAW.

NOT APPLICABLE TO CUTCHI MEMONS.

JUDGMENT IN EX-SHERIFF'S SON'S CASE.

At the Bombay High Court, yesterday, Mr. Justice Macleod delivered judgment in the suit of Mangaldas N. Methaiwalla and another v. Abdul Razak Sulleman Abdul Wahed and another. The facts of the case which were reported in detail in a previous issue, appear sufficiently from his Lordship's judgment.

His Lordship said: The first plaintiff obtained decrees for large amounts in two suits (404 of 1911 and 707 of 1912) filed against one Abdul Razak Haji Sulleman. The second plaintiff obtained a decree against the same person in suit No. 719 of 1912. Warrants for the arrest of Abdul Razak were issued in execution of the said decrees and on this in January 1913, he was arrested by a Sheriff's bailiff. It is alleged that Abdul Razak then proposed that he would execute a legal mortgage of all his share, right, title and interest in the ancestral properties belonging to the joint Cutchi Memon family of which he was a nember, as a condition of the plaintiff agreeing to release him from arrest. Accordingly Abdul Razak signed an agreement undertaking to execute such a legal mortgage. On the 9th January a draft mortgage was sent to Abdul Razak for approval, but Abdul Razak then alleged that he signed the agreement under threats, coercion, undue influence, and pressure while he was under the influence of liquor. The plaintiff, therefore, filed this suit on the 10th March against Abdul Razak praying for specific performance of the agreement. Thereafter Abdul Razak filed his petition in insolvency and the Official Assignee was added as the second defendant on the 5th July, 1913, when the plaint was amended. No relief was asked for against him.

ALLEGED COERCION.

The first defendant filed his written statement on the 8th September, 1913. He denied that he had any share or interest in any ancestral property which was at present capable of being transferred by way of mortgage, sale or otherwise. He contended that the two writings signed by him on the 4th January were not binding on him as he was made to execute them by coercion, fraud and undue influence. The second defendant filed his written statement on the 18th September. He did not admit that the first defendant had a share in certain ancestral properties as alleged, in the alternative he contended that if the first defendant had a share, the agreement signed by him was not binding either on the first defendant or on himself. I allowed the plaintiff to amend the plaint so as to claim relief against the second defendant also.

The first issue raised was whether the first defendant had any present interest in the properties referred to in para 7 of the plaint, capable of being transferred. I determined to take evidence and hear arguments on this issue in order to decide it before going on to the further issue whether the agreement was binding on the first defendant and whether specific performance could be decreed.

HISTORY OF THE FAMILY.

One Ebrahim, a Cutchi Memon, died many years ago leaving four sons, Ludha, Abdul Wahed, Osman and Noor Mahomed. They started the business of Ludha Ebrahim & Co., in partnership. Ludha and Osman died without issue. Abdul Wahed had seven sons of whom Sulleman was the eldest. Noor Mahomed had two sons, Essac and Oomer and a daughter. Oomer had two sons Abdul Satar and Dawood. In 1909 Abdul Satar, then the only surviving male member of Noor Mahomed's branch, field a suit (86 of 1909) against the members of the branch of Abdul Wahed seeking for partition, of what was called the joint family property. On the 13th April 1909, a consent decree was passed in that suit whereby it was decreed that the plaintiff should take the properties moveable and immoveable described in schedule A to the decree in full satisfaction of his share in the joint family property and business, the decree to operate as a partition of the joint family property and business between the plaintiff and the defendants. At that time Suleman had four sons and one daughter all minors, the eldest son being Abdul Razak, the present first defendant.

VESTED INTEREST BY BIRTH.

The proposition laid down by Mr. Inverarity for the plaintiffs was as follows:—"The son of a Cutchi Memon takes a vested interest by birth in ancestral property in the hands of his father."

He relies for that proposition on decisions of this court to the effect that Cutchi Memons in all matters of inheritance and succession are governed by Hindu Law.

These decisions have recently been exhaustively reviewed by Beaman, J. in Jan Mahomed vs. Dattu Jaffer, (15 Bom. L. R. 1544). The parties to that suit were Khojas, but it seems to be generally considered that all discisions on this vexed question relating to Khojas are equally applicable to Cutchi Memons and *vice-versa*. I entirely agree with the conclusions arrived at by Beaman, J., as set down in the head-note to that case. In 1880, Westropp, C. J., said (in Re Haji Ismail Westropp, C. J., said (in Re Haji Ismail Haji Abdula, 6 Bom. 462): "We know of no difference between Cutchi Memons and any other Mahomedans, except that in one point connected with succession it was proved to Sir Erskine Perry's satisfaction that they observed a Hindu usage which is not in accordance with Mahomedan law." Under these circumstances we must hold them to be Mahomedans to whom Mahomedan law is to be applied, except when an ancient and invariable special custom to the contrary is established. I think I am right in saying that up to this day no other Hindu custom or usage has been proved by evidence as having been invariably observed by Cutchi Memons from ancient times and it seems indisputable that without some proof it is not within the power of this Court to impose upon any sect of Mahomedans a Hindu usage or a rule of Hindu law.

MEMONS AND HINDU LAW.

There is little doubt that the legal profession is firmly convinced that Khojas and Cutchi Memons are to all intents and purpose Hindus, governed by the Hindu law of the joint family, of will, of inheritance and succession. But the foundation for that conviction rests on a few *obiter dicta* in the Bombay Law Reports which as Beaman, J., has shown do not rest on evidence or on any logical basis.

If a Cutchi Memon dies intestate leaving sons and daughters only his sons take shares in his estate, the daughters being entitled to maintenance instead of a share as under Mahomedan Law. Starting with that simple undisputed proposition I am asked to hold that the sons would take as joint tenants as if they were Hindus, that the property in their hands would be ancestral and that their sons would acquire from birth an interest in such ancestral property.

The argument is as follows:—It has been proved that there is a custom amongst Cutchi Memons that daughters are excluded from interiting to the estate of their father dying intestate. According to Hindu law, daughters do not take a share in their father's estate. Therefore, Cutchi Memons are governed by Hindu law in all questions of inheriance and succession.

Accepting that for the movement as a sound conclusion what in any event must be compared to intestate succession, the argument proceeds—Hindu brothers inheriting their father's estate take as joint tenants. If they have sons, those sons acquire an interest at the same time, if they are born afterwards they acquire an interest by birth. Therefore, whether such an afterborn son acquires an interest by birth in the joint family property is a question of inheritance. But Cutchi Memons are governed by Hindu Law in questions of inheritance, therefore a Cutchi Memon acquires by birth an interest in property inherited by his father. I am only now concerned with sons born after the inheritance has fallen in. It seems obvious that such sons under Hindu Law acquire an interest in the inherited property not by the law of inheritance but by the law of the joint family.

COPARTNERSHIP AND INHERITANCE.

For the distiction between Copartnership and inheritance, see Ghosal v. Ghosal, (31 Bom. 25). The law of inheritance and succession can only be applied to property which devolves on the death of the owner to persons entitled to succeed under that law. There is no such thing under the Mitakshara as inheritance or succession to joint family property. Sush property is held by the family as a whole until partition. Members of the family pass away, new members are born, the property remains the property of those members of the family who are alive at any particular moment. It is only when property ceased to be joint that the necessity arises for rules of inheritance and succession.

Is other words the rules of succession and inheritance under Hindu law apply only to separate or self-acquired property. The notions of the joint family, joint family property, joint family business are entirely unknown to Mahomedan Law. To conclude therefore that because Cutchi Memons have retained the rules of Hindu Law relating to succession and inheritance, which can only be applied to separate property, they have also retained the law of the joint family with all its far-reaching consequences is absolutely illogical.

In this case it is not suggested that Ebrahim left any property. His four sons are referred to in the laint in suit No. 86 of 1909 as the founders of the business of Ludha Ebrahim and Co. Nothing is said about their having inherited any nucleus from Ebrahim, but if they did it would not make any difference. They were therefore partners in that business in equal shares. The shares of the two sons who died without issue devolved on Abdul Wahed and Noor Mahomed and their issues not by survivorship but by inheritance. To call the assets of the firm joint family property, see para 2 of the plaint in suit No. 86 of 1909 was begging the questions. Strictly speaking that suit ought to have been a suit for the administration of the estate of Abdul Wahed and Noor Mahomed when the same result would have followed, one half of the estate going to Abdul Satar and the other half to the sons of Abdul Wahed, subject to the claims of females to maintenance and marriage expenses. Suleman and his brother would then have held as tenants in common and there would have been no question whethr the issues acquired an interest in the assets by birth.

LAW OF WILLS.

In Mahomed Seedick v. Haji Ahmed (I.L.R. 10 Bom. 1) it was decided by Scott, J., that a Cuthi Memon had no power to dispose of ancestral family property by will If I am correct in thinking that it has never been proved that Cutchi Memons have retained from ancient times the distinction recognized by Hindu Law between ancestral and self-acquired property, it must follow that the decision cannot be accepted as an authority. In that case it was argued by Mr. Inverarty, as it has been argued by Mr. Setalvad before me, that the rule of Hindu Law that a son acquires an interest in the joint family property by birth, is not a rule of inheritance or succession. I find from the original notes that the learned judge has underlined the note of the argument which was taken down in extenso. I can find no answer to it; though, I can sympathize with Mr. Inverarity, who failed to convince the learned judge that that argument was sound for finding the Court against him now when trying to support that decision. I have already declined to follow it in a recent case in which it was contended that Khojas were governed by the Hindu Law of wills. I held that Khojas were, in the matter of wills, governed by Mahomedan Law, unless custom to the contrary had been proved; and, I pointed out that in all the cases then cited to me, which have now been so exhaustively analyzed by Beaman, J., no trace could be found of the proof of any such custom.

I have been referred to passages in Broom's Legal maxims, on the judicial rule *'stare decisis.'* The learned author remarks at p. 122: "Our common law system as remarked by a learned judge consists in the applying to new combinations of circumstances those rules of law which we derive from legal principles and judicial precedents; and for the sake of attaining uniformity, consistency, and certainty, we must apply those rules when they are not plainly unreasonable and inconvenient to all cases which arise and we are not at liberty to reject them and to abandon all analogy to them in those cases to which they have not been judicially applied because we think that the rules are not as convenient and as reasonable as we ourselves could have devised." Those remarks were intended to apply to the decisions of English judges, which was considered as determining what was the established custom of the realm, though in fact they made law. But at p. 124 I find the following passage: "The judicial rule *'stare decisis'* does, however, admit of exceptions when the former determination is most evidently contrary to reason. But even in such cases subsequent judges do not pretend to make new law but to vindicate the old from misrepresentation. For if it be found that the former decision is manifestly absurd or unjust, it is declared not that such a sentence was bad law, but that it was not law, that is, that it is not the established custom of the realm as has been erroneously determined."

NO COMMON LAW OF INDIA.

But there is no common law of India; the decisions of Indian judges do not determine what is the established custom of the country; but, letting that pass and applying the above remarks, as far as possible to the decisions of the court on the question before me, which are by no means uniform, certain and consistent, I consider I am entitled to hold that as Mahomedans are governed by Mahomedan Law, unless a custom to the contrary has been proved, any previous decision of the court that Cutchi Memons are governed by the Hindu Law of the joint family is manifestly contrary to reason, if it depends not upon evidence that there is such a custom but upon the argument that the Hindu Law of inheritance and succession includes the law of the joint family.

I am all the more justified in coming to this conclusion considering the peculiar facts of this case. It is not the case of a Cutchi Memon setting up an ancient custom that Cutchi Memons on their conversion from Hinduism many centuries ago, retained the Hindu Law of inheritance and succession, and consequently the Hindu Law of the joint family. Here I have a Hindu and a Parsee who having obtained decrees against a Cutchi Memon extract from him on a condition for his release from arrest in execution of those decrees, an agreement to mortgage the interest he was supposed to have acquired by birth in properties alleged to be joint family properties in the sense of what that term is usual amongst Hindus. He now denies he has any such interest.

It may be that in recent years Cutchi Memons have been forced by the above mentioned decisions and by the opinion of their legal advisors to believe that they are subject to the Hindu Law of the joint family; if they have in consequence come to recognise the distinction according to that law between ancestral and self-acquired property, they are still entitled to ask the Court to hold that they are governed by Mahomedan Law. In this case the plaintiffs rely entirely on the argument that a Cutchi Memon's son acquires by birth an interest in property inherited by his father, by the law of inheritance and succession. This argument in my opinion will not bear analysis and is manifestly unsound. I find the first issue in the negative.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs: Matubhai, Jamietram and Madan.

Attorneys for the defendants: Payne and Co.

DISPUTED MARRIAGE SETTLEMENT.

CURIOUS CASE HEARD AT LIVERPOOL.

In the Chancery Court of Lancaster, sitting at Liverpool, on January 14 Julio Do Rego Barreto, Conde De Armil, stated to be a Portuguese Royalist exile, and his wife, formerly Eileen Alice Phillips, formerly a journalist, sought to set aside a marriage settlement on the ground that its execution by the wife was obtained as a matter of surprise and mistake, says the "Manchester Guardian." The defendants were Henry and Alfred Phillips, brothers of the lady.

Mrs. Barreto said she signed the document, which was brought to her by her brother Henry, while she was in bed and half asleep at her mother's house, at Sefton Park, on the night before her marriage in May last. She did not know the contents of the document, and now objected to it because she was treated as a child, and her share of her father's estate, about £2,000, was placed in trust, the income from it being secured to her for life. When she asked to be allowed to read the document her brother said they always did everything for her good and he assured her that it was all right. She signed the document without getting out of bed.

Count Barreto said it was his intention that his wife should have absolute control of her own property, and he insisted on the marriage contract being prepared.

The defendants stated they did not read the document, but understood it had been drawn up on the instructions of the Court.

The Vice Chancellor expressed the opinion that the agreement was a fair one. In default of children the wife had power of appointment. The Count's estate in Portugal not being available for settlement, he, as might be expected of a gentleman of his character and position, desired that his wife's property should be secured for her, and he had also insured his life in her favour. The Vice Chancellor added that he was satisfied the settlement substantially carried out the instructions of the Count at the time and there was no real ground for setting it aside.

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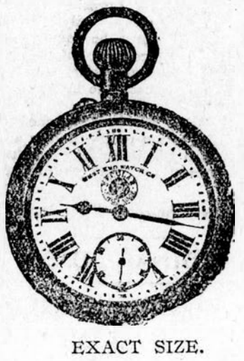

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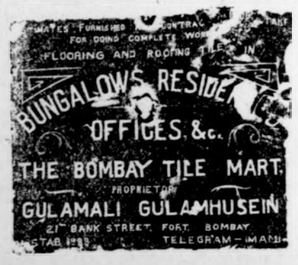

WOMAN'S DOMAIN.

A WEEKLY CAUSERIE.—(BY MRS. JOHN GILPIN.)

I propose this week, enlarging upon the suggestion I gave last week by setting forth the recipes for all sorts of jams, jellies and dessert sweets as well as chutneys and sauces, if space will permit. Before launching upon the recipes I should like to make a few remarks for those who are not experts at such cookery. All jams and jellies take a better colour and flavour if boiled in copper, copper not kalaied I mean, but the greatest care should be taken to see that it is spotlessly clean before the cooking is started, and that whatever is being cooked is not allowed to get cold in it. As long as the copper is kept hot no poisonous process will take place, so that once the pan has been cleaned and the cooking begun, there is absolutely no reason why there should be the least difficulty if this one precaution is taken. Then the fruit should be carefully picked over and all that is not quite sound should be removed and the rest well wiped or freed of any extraneous matter. You cannot make jam or preserves which will be satisfactory at the moment, still less keep for any time, if the fruit it is made of is not sound. It is always better to over than undercook if you are not quite sure of yourself; experience will soon give you the expert knowledge, for it is quite impossible to do more than give the approximate time, since so much depends on the juiciness of the fruit used or whether the fruit has been picked in the dry. Any fruit which has been rained on even some hours before it is gathered needs more cooking than that which has been plucked absolutely dry. Everyone has their own particular little fads over jam making and my fad is to well boil the sugar and a little water together first and then add the fruit, which helps to keep the fruit more or less whole. My way takes longer than the ordinary way, which is putting sugar, water and fruit on together to cook, so you embryo jam makers can please yourself which mode you adopt.

FRUIT CHEESE.

Should you be making fruit cheese though, it is essential that the fruit should be quite a mash and with some kinds it is well to crush them before cooking even. For those who do not know what sort of thing a fruit "cheese" is, I may say it is fruit cooked with less water than for jam and the process continued until when cold it forms itself into a soft cheese-like consistency with the fruit in a pulp. Quince, damson, plum and guava are all most excellent "cheeses," and are eaten at dessert cut into small slabs like glace fruits. Spain is renowned for its quince cheese, which is sometimes imported into England, and I am looking forward to finding all about the method obtaining there when I shall be staying for some weeks there in a short while. Quinces can be bought in Bombay itself during the late summer months and in the north and the Punjab are plentiful and cheap, I am given to understand. Again I say, as I said about sweet making, you must be methodical and clean and patient if you wish to make a success of these delightful adjuncts to the catering of a household.

APRICOT JAM.

Apricot jam is immeasurably nicer if a little trouble is taken to remove the skins, which always remain tough and unsightly. To do this, after wiping them put them into scalding water till the peel can be rubbed off. Then stone them, reserving the stones to crack for the kernel which will be added later. If you do it my way though you will boil the same weight of sugar as of fruit with a little water, just enough to dissolve it in, with about half of the blanched kernels till it is a treacly consistency then add the prepared fruit and cook all together boiling, stirring, and skimming as the scum rises till the bubbling has a sleepy sort of sound and the jam itself seems lazy and thick as it boils. Try a little on a cold plate and if it is inclined to jelly it is probably boiled enough and may be dipped out with a clean, dry cup and poured into clean, thoroughly dry bottles and jars, allowed to cool for twelve hours and then closed down with parchment paper or the screw tops of the bottles, or any other way which will attain the object desired-to keep out the ouside air. There is not the least fear of the bottles breaking if they are warmed first in the front of the fire or sigri; indeed they are better for being warmed as in all probability it will ensure their being absolutely dry. Dryness, dryness, dryness is the most essential point in the making of preserves and you cannot exercise too much care over this.

CARROT JAM.

Carrot jam, is not at all unlike apricot jam of the pulpy kind and more aproaches a cheese, but it is extremely nice even if cooked to the jam consistency only. The carrots should be young, well washed; scraped and cut into rounds, then set in a pan with enough water to cover them and cooked quite slowly till soft enough to rub through a coarse sieve. To every large cupful of the pulp allow three parts of a cup of sugar, the grated rind of one lime and the juice of two and, if liked, two or three bitter almonds, but I do not care for the flavour of these latter. Boil the sugar and carrot together for ten minutes or so skimming and stirring until it looks and tastes cooked. Add the grated rind just before it is ready and the juice when it is cold; also a little brandy if liked, but it should not be necessary, though the thin paper which should always be laid on the surface of the jam before covering may be soaked in it with advantage.

PINEAPPLE JAM.

Pineapple jam is a very delicious jam but it seldom keeps for any length of time. The fruit must be peeled and all the eyes most carefully removed and cut into small cubes. Three parts of the weight of sugar should be allowed and set on with as little water as possible or with only the juice which will flow freely from the fruit as it is being prepared. Boil and skim this well and when syrupy add the fruit, after which the cooking should be gentle, till it is quite tender. If the syrup is not then thick enough drain away the fruit and continue boiling the syrup, putting back the fruit five or ten minutes before taking up the jam. If you should notice after some weeks that the jam shows signs of fermentation you can repeat the process of reboiling the syrup drained from the fruit which will be added towards the last.

CAPE GOOSEBERRY JAM.

In the case of Tiparee or cape gooseberry jam to every seer of the fruit carefully picked over and wiped allow half of sugar with sufficient water to dissolve it and boil the two together till syrupy, for in this case it nicer not to have the fruit pulpy. When the syrup is boiled and skimmed add the tiparees and boil gently for twenty minutes, when the fruit may be removed and the syrup boiled for about the same time; add the fruit again and cook the two gently till some of the juice put on a cold plate will jelly when it may be put in bottles or jars. This is a favourite preserve and would sell well even at a higher price than other jams, for the process of making takes much time, which of course has its value.

TIPAREE JELLY.

In this case the fruit is cooked in as much water as will cover it till a pulp when it should be strained through first a sieve and then flannel. Allow the juice to simmer, removing the scum, and when this no longer forms add to every seer of the juice a dry seer of sugar and allow it all boil and clear till some dropped on to a cold plate will jelly, when it may be stored for use. Jelly making requires a good deal of patience and is by some considered extravagant, but it need not be so in the least. The remains from jelly making can always be utilised to make cheeses, or cooking jams by adding for the latter apple or vegetable marrow with sugar and flavouring suitable for what the ground-wark is and boiling all well till ready for storing. Even should you not need this jam yourself, you will find it appreciated by some of your friends who are blessed with less of this world's goods and who have many months to feed.

VEGETABLE MARROW JAM.

Vegetable marrow jam is a great favourite of mine, and it can be made in various ways, but this recipe I give is a tried friend. Allow equal weight of sugar and fruit and cook the sugar to a syrup with a little water and enough crushed root ginger to give it a distinctly ginger flavour. I prefer this way to adding either ginger essence or the powder later on, it seems to permeat the fruit much better this way. Now add the marrow out into long thin slices and boil in the syrup till it looks transparent, when grated lime peel and juice may be added to taste, but after the juice is added it should be hardly cooked at all as it is apt to give a bitter flavour. Test the syrup in the usual way.

PEACH JAM.

This is another most pleasing jam and to my mind should be made by way with the peaches mostly whole. Skin these in the same way as directed for the apricots. Allow the same weight of sugar and boil that to a syrup with a little water; add the peached and boil until the whole is a tresely mass with a large portion of the peach whole. Towards the last add the kernels of the stones blanched in boiling water and the skins removed. Peach Jelly is made in the same way as the recipe given for Tiparee Jelly, with the addition in this case of the blanched kernels at the end tied in a muslin bag for removal. Personally I hardly think the result is worth the trouble, but the refuse left, if the peaches are peeled first, makes a most excellent chutney, of which more later.

GUAVA JELLY.

Peel ripe but not bruised guavas and cut them into chunks, set them to boil with enough wtaer to well cover them and cook till quite tender and pulpy. Strain through a sieve without pressing or breaking the fruit and boil the juice and skim it for a few minutes. Now add to every liquid seer of juice one and a half dry seers of sugar and the juice of two limes, but this should not be addded till just at the last. Boil and skim till the syrup looks quite clear and no scum forms; test it by dropping on to a cold plate and when ready pour it into dry jars or bottles, which should be corked and sealed.

GUAVA CHEESE.

With the unsqueezed pulp from the jelly can be made excellent cheese by adding more cooked whole guavas, rubbing all through a coarse sieve and boiling it down with sugar a very little lime peel, at the last adding lime juice, blanched pistachio nuts and a little nutmeg if liked, but some people do not care fore these two last items.

QUINCE JELLY.

Quince Jelly is quite as nice as the guava jelly because of its somewhat decided flavour and the remains can be used with the addition of a little more whole fruit to make a very good Quince cheese. As for the guava, the fruit must be cooked with water only first, after removing the core and cutting it into chunky bits, it need not be peeled. When the fruit is quite soft turn it into a coarse cloth, which suspend over a basin and let it drain for some hours without squeezing or pressing; strain the juice again in a fine cloth and to every two large cupfuls of the juice add one of sugar and boil it until some poured on a plate will congeal. Many people like a mixture of apple with the quince and for jam there is no question that apple added is an improvement as the quince when cooked has a very rich flavour and is improved by a little apple, but for the jelly, I personally, prefer the quince only. With the pulp left from the jelly making a most excellent cheese can be made with the additon of some more whole cooked quinces; the procedure would be the same as in the guava cheese recipe.

Quince jam would be made from the entire quinces and it is better not to make a syrup first in this instance but set sugar, water, and all on together. Lime peel may be used for flavouring or not, but it really needs nothing more than its own decided flavour. If apple is added the proportion should be about one-third to two of the quince.

APPLE CHEESE.

This is a recipe I have not myself tried and seems extravagant, but I am assured that it is a very delicious one—and so it ought to be! In this case the apples are stewed in a jar in the oven and to every seer of the resulting pulp the same of sugar should be allowed, the grated rind and juice of eight limes and eight well beaten eggs. Mix them well and set them in a pan with a tablespoonful of butter to every seer of the mixture. Stir over a moderate fire till it all thickens and the butter is absorbed when it may be poured into pots. I find that space forbids my starting on the rest of my programme, which I shall hope to continue next week.

TO-DAY'S MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

BERLIN SOUP.
MARINIERE FISH AND ROE.
RABBITS A L'INDIENNE.
CALF'S HEAD A L'ALLEMANDE.
HIACINTHE BISCUITS.
CHESTNUTS CROQUANTES.

Soupmeat, As. 4; Fish, As. 6; Roe, As. 2; Rabbit, Re. 1; Calf's Head, As. 5; Eggs, As. 4; Potatoes, As. 2; Vegetable, As. 6; Odds and Ends, As. 4; Total, Rs. 3-1.

BERLIN SOUP.

Make brown stock in the usual way flavouring rather strongly with onion. The garnishes consist of thin shreds of green onion, little rounds of thin pancake the size of an eight anna bit and a little finely crushed sago. It is better to make the little pancakes small rather than cut them from a large one and the batter should be nicely seasoned.

MARINIERE FISH AND ROE.

The roe should be well soaked in salted water and then gently simmered for twenty minutes with a little onion and seasoning. The fish may be filleted and rolled with a stuffing of the roe and cooked in the broth made from the bones and trimmings, which should ultimately be used for the foundation of the sauce; or the roe may be broken up in the sauce; or broken in chunks and fried in seasoned butter and served round the fish, according to taste, either way is nice. The sauce should be thickened with roux and well boiled before adding any final flavouring chosen.

RABBITS A L'INDIENNE.

This may be served as a hot dish or as a chaudfroid, the difference being that the sauce would be made thicker and gelatine added for the latter and the pieces of the rabbit coated thickly with it and served on any nice salad and garnish. The initial process is the same. The rabbit should be stewed whole in a closed pan in the oven with an onion stuck with two cloves, a piece of green ginger and a green chilli. From the head and trimmings should be made a large cupful of white stock for the sauce which is made as follows. Fry a grated onion in fat to faintly colour only, add a dessertspoonful of curry powder with a little ordinary flour and fry that still not letting it colour any more than can be helped. Half a cocoanut grated should have been soaked in a cup of water meanwhile, and after adding the white stock to the fried curry powder and the whole boiled for at least ten minutes, the grated cocoanut should be added, and such further flavouring as fancy dictates. If the dish is to be hot the rabbit may be divided into neat pieces, arranged prettily on the dish and smothered in the thick pale curry sauce.

CALF'S HEAD A L'ALLEMANDE.

Scald, blanch and prepare the calf's head removing tongue and brain. Make a forcemeat with the tongue, some liver if available, breadcrumbs, flavouring etc., binding the whole with an egg. Stuff the head with this and set it to braise with a little stock and onion and white wine in a moderate oven for two or three hours. Serve it masked in a good brown sauce to which partly cooked currants and sultanas have been added with the gravy from the head and a little more white wine.

HIACINTHE BISCUITS.

Make a mince of chopped mushrooms, ham and anchovy or redfish, and mix it with savoury whipped cream or whipped egg white with undiluted Ideal milk; pile this on buttered Oliver or other plain biscuits.

CHESTNUTS CROQUANTES.

Parboil and then roast two dozen chestnuts, peel and pound them with a tablespoonful of flour, two or three of butter, two of sugar, a little spice or orange flower water, the yolks of three eggs, and the whites of one. Spread the resulting paste thin on a shallow baking dish or tin and bake it for about fifteen minutes. Stamp it into little rounds and dip them into a sugar syrup which is boiled to the "crack" stage, so that a thin coating of it is immediately formed on the little cakes. They may be served with whipped cream.

MR. YONE NOGUCHI ON JAPANESE POETRY.

UNMOVED BY THE MUSIC OF ENGLISH POETS.

Mr. Yone Noguchi, the famous Japanese poet, lecturing before the Japan Society in London on January 14, on "Japanese poetry," said that in his opinion a poet was to be judged by how much work he had destroyed. The whole of the works of one of the greatest of Japanese poets could be printed in a book of 100 pages of ordinary size. He confessed that he was unmoved by the music of English poets, even by the lines of Tennyson and Swinburne. Japanese poetry, however, was as different from Western poetry as voices were from silence or night from day, though it might not be considered too fantastic to say that silence and voices, night and day, were all the same thing. His insusceptibility to English poetry dated from far-off Californian days when he used to be laughed at because of his gazing at the moonlight and his listening to the voice of the falling snow. When Japanese poetry was at its best it took the form of a flashlight cast upon a sudden moment of life and nature, and its real value was measured by what it registered in the minds of its readers.

All the best poetry was the poetry of inaction, rather than the poetry of action. Japanese poetry, for instance, had never been trammelled either by Buddhism or Confucianism, and he thought that Western poetry would be the better if it departed entirely from Christianity and social reform. All the best Japanese poetry had been produced in an age when publication was most difficult, and even in the present day no poet should write only for publication, but should forget it. A great European actress had once said that the best thing that could happen to the art of acting was for all the theatres to be destroyed. He was inclined to say a similar thing in regard to the real revival of poetry and publications.

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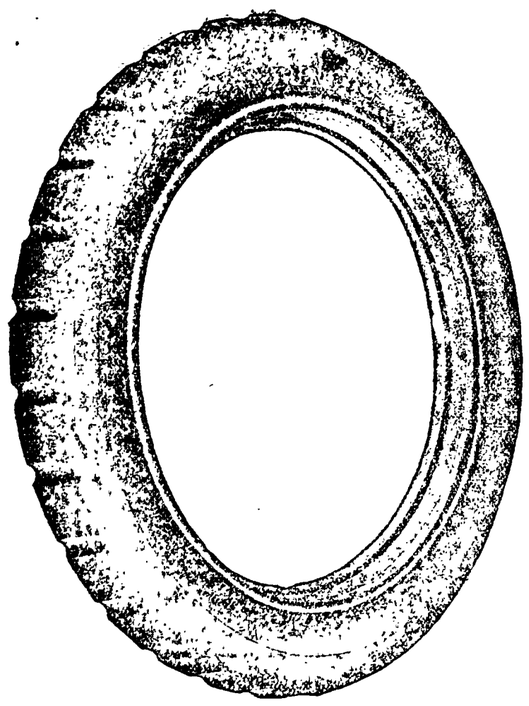

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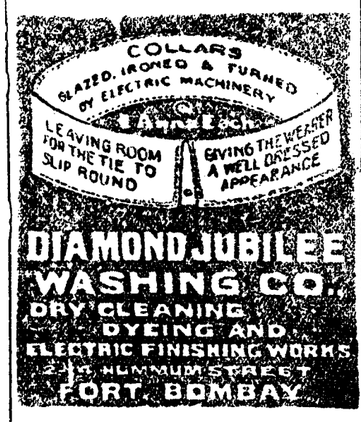
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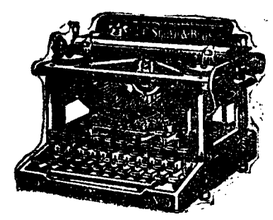

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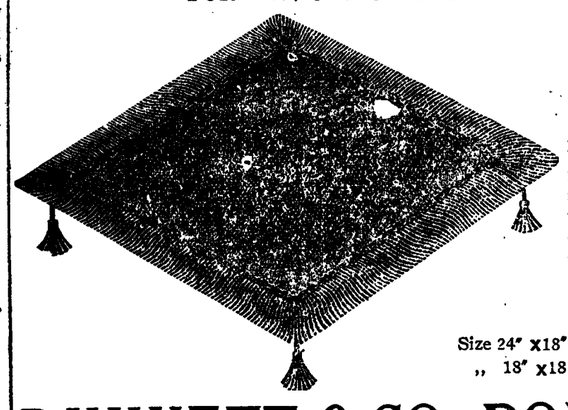

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